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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 41

Section 1

November 29, 1937

CHEMICAL CREATION OF LIFE

"Chemical creation in the laboratory of early embryonic forms of life from microscopic fragments of eggs which contained neither the male nor the female nucleus, thus bringing into existence for the first time living creatures that had neither father nor the principal element provided by the mother, was described Saturday before the autumn meeting of the American Philosophical Society," reports William L. Laurence in a Philadelphia report in the New York Times. "The experiments, reported by Dr. Ethel Browne Harvey of the Princeton University department of biology, throw new light on the mechanisms of the development of life in its early stages...in which mammalian creatures, including men, would be fathered by a chemical and brought into the world in a glass jar..."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Trade restrictions and other economic discriminations are the cause of "the troubles of the modern world", Senator Pope said over the Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday in an address on a program sponsored by the National Peace Conference. M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture, declared he believed the farmers of the United States would support the "Campaign for World Economic Cooperation" being waged by the Peace Conference and other organizations. (Press.)

COTTON FUTURES DAILY REPORTS

Transactions in cotton futures on the New York, New Orleans and Chicago Cotton Exchanges will be made public daily, beginning on Thursday, Dr. J.W.T. Duvel, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, announced yesterday. Although virtually the entire cotton crop, which averages approximately 15,000,-000 bales annually and comprises the principal money crop of about 2,000,000 farmers in the United States, is bought and sold at a price based on future prices, statistics have never been available concerning the volume or character of these future transactions, according to Dr. Duvel. (Press.)

STANDARDIZED COLOR NAMES

Colors are soon to be christened with names which the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Bureau of Standards hope will "stick", it was learned Friday. "This is the first time that an attempt has been made to standardize color names and it is hoped that they will eventually be used in other fields," says the Department of Commerce. (New York Times.)

Corn Squeeze Investigation A sweeping investigation of short selling in the grain market is being pressed by the Chicago Board of Trade in connection with the inquiry into the "squeeze" in September corn, it was learned recently. A special committee headed by William H. McDonald is making an exhaustive study of the market operations not only in corn but also in other grains. (New York Times.)

Alberta Wheat Convention A disturbing picture of the international wheat trade and the situation facing the Canadian farmer in the event of a big crop in 1938 was outlined recently by J. H. Wesson, Regina, at the fifteenth annual convention of the Alberta Wheat Pool. "On the whole, the western wheat crop this year," Mr. Wesson, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, told the delegates, "is the smallest per acre ever harvested but despite that decline the world seems to have ample supplies." The international wheat trade this year, he said, is likely to touch only 496,000,000 bushels, which would be close to, if not actually, a record low. He said 700,000,000 to 800,000,000 bushels is considered normal trade. (Canadian Press.)

World Soil Conservation That the tractor plow is a far more destructive weapon, when misused, than the bombing airplane, is the opinion expressed by G. V. Jacks, deputy director of the British Imperial of Soil Science. The object of agricultural science, he writes in the London Daily Telegraph, has been described as making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Over half the world its task today is to make one blade grow where a thousand grew before and when it has grown, to keep it there. "The last part, in a world clamoring for food and clothing, will be the most difficult, for it means that these exhausted soils must be fed and clothed before they can clothe and feed humanity, if humanity is ever again to benefit from them. Despoilation of the earth has been on such an unprecedented scale that nobody can foresee its ultimate consequences; we know only that nature never forgives a debt. The prairies, the steppes and the veldt are insistently demanding the return, with interest, of the wealth filched from them and it will have to be returned, not in the form of the amenities of civilization which are bought with soil fertility but as men and woman and hard manual work, with a humble admission that both science and industry are still the servants of grass." (Press.)

Vocational Guidance Elaine Exton, author of "Vocational Guidance: A Way Out for Rural Youth" in Rural America (November) says in part: "Schools, employers, employment agencies, civic clubs, women's organizations, religious bodies, youth membership groups, and other community organizations must band together to consider ways of bringing scientific vocational guidance to rural areas and to initiate suitable projects. Something is needed that will go beyond what vocational observation trips, career institutes and informal discussions on specific occupations can accomplish. There must be experimentation in local communities that will uncover new techniques, and demonstrate what guidance methods are most effective. Projects of this type are now being carried on in Breathitt County, Kentucky, and Craven County, North Carolina...!"

November 29, 1937

Congress, Nov. 24 The Senate continued debate on the farm bill (S.2787). Senator Russell submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill. The Senate recessed until Friday, November 26. The House passed the bill (S. 2675) to amend certain sections of the Federal Credit Union Act. The amendments contained in this bill were designed to aid credit unions with small resources. Mr. Roese of Kansas addressed the House regarding the "need for legislation on food and drugs". Mr. Wolcott addressed the House opposing trade agreements and legislation providing for crop control. It was agreed that the farm bill (H.R. 8505) be in order and that it be called up at the discretion of the chairman of the Agriculture Committee and that general debate on the bill continue for three days before it is read under the 5-minute rule.

Congress, Nov. 25, 26 On November 25 the Senate was not in session. The House adjourned almost immediately after convening until November 29. On November 26 the Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787). The Senate received a report from the Secretary of Agriculture (in response to S.Res. 194) concerning deaths caused by use of Elixir of Sulfanilamide Massengill; referred to Committee on Commerce (S.Doc. 124). The Senate recessed until November 29. The House was not in session. Item of interest in the appendix: radio address by Senator Thomas of Utah, "Newly Mined Domestic Silver and Its Relation to Agriculture," inserted by Senator Johnson of Colorado.

Experiment in Eggs The Indiana Farmer's Guide (November 6) in an editorial on an egg marketing experiment being conducted by Professor Menefee of Purdue University, and sponsored by the State Poultry Association, says: "Under our present marketing system about 90 percent of the best eggs produced in the state are shipped to faraway points, because the home prices will not justify selling them in Indiana. Indiana housewives are finding it increasingly difficult to buy fresh eggs of the best quality at their local grocery stores, and as a seemingly direct consequence the egg consumption in the state is only about one-third what it is in New York City, for instance. Professor Menefee has selected 50 stores in Indianapolis, both from the leading chains and the independents. In these stores eggs certified as to quality will be offered to consumers at prices a little above that of the mine-run eggs in the market. Will the consumer pay the extra price for an extra product? That is what Menefee and the merchants want to find out. The experiment may run for a year."

Farm School Textbook A new volume in the Wiley Farm Series has recently been published under the title of "Crop Management and Soil Conservation". This book, written by Joseph F. Cox, AAA Program Planning Division, and Lyman M. Jackson, Ohio College of Agriculture, has been prepared as a textbook for agricultural schools with the primary object to present in a simple way the major operations that will enable the farmer to grow and market his crops successfully. (American Fertilizer, November 13.)

November 29, 1937.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 26 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice 8.75-16.00; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice 7.95-8.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 7.95-8.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.20. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.75; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.50-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ -105 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 83 3/8-87 3/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 89 3/8-107 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ -95 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 93-97 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 94; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 64 7/8-67 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 52-54 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 31-31 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 31-31 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis, 32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 77-79; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 71-77; No. 2 Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 193-206.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.00-1.35 per 100 pound sack in eastern markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.36-1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.40 per 50 lb. sack in the East; \$1.00-1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock 85¢-\$1.50 in city markets; \$1.10-1.20 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged 40¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1.10 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$25-26.00 bulk per ton in New York City; \$23.00 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum apples sold \$1.00-1.10 per bushel basket in New York City; 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 8.01 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.04 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advance 8 points to 7.97 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 8.15 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -33 cents; Standards, 29-30 cents; Firsts, 26-28 cents.

Prepared by BAE

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVII, No. 42

Section 1

November 30, 1937

HOUSING
PROGRAM

President Roosevelt stepped forward yesterday with his first major stroke for ending the business recession and putting the country on a new road to prosperity—a private housing drive through which he contemplates that \$12,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000 will be expended in the next two years. The plan was revealed in a message to Congress which proposed an immediate revision of the federal housing act to reduce the expense of financing construction and to spread benefits of that law to small and large scale housing alike. (New York Times.)

RAILROAD

FREIGHT RATES

The financial condition of the railroads of the United States probably is worse today than at any time in their history, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, testified yesterday before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission has opened hearings on the application of the railroads for a 15 percent horizontal increase in freight rates throughout the ^{country} ~~each~~ and an increase of from 2 cents to 2 1/2 cents a mile in passenger/rates in the East. (Press.)

WORLD RUBBER
REGULATION

A London report by the Associated Press says the International Rubber Regulation Committee, representing producers of 99 percent of the world supply, prepared last night to fix the basic production quota for the first quarter of 1938. Its decision will be made today. The buying power of the United States, the world's largest consumer of rubber, was the paramount factor on the demand side. Producers hoped for a balance of supply and demand which would give a price of about 18 cents a pound (against yesterday's New York quotation of 14.44 cents).

GERMANY'S
FAT RATION

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says the German Food Administration issued yesterday two instructions rationing the consumption of butter and other fats "to avoid every unnecessary consumption and generally reduce the present excessive consumption to about prewar levels." The present fat consumption is 29.3 percent per capita above 1913, butter showing an increase of 25.8 percent, margarine an increase of 124.2 percent, and lard a decrease of 9.5 percent. Each household must fill out two lists, indicating by name, profession and date of birth every person eating regularly within the "boarding community". One list is for butter and the second for lard, bacon and raw fats.

November 30, 1937

Rural Arts

The New York Times Magazine (November 28) contains an illustrated item on the exhibition of rural arts in the Department Administration patio. The exhibit includes, it says, "handicraft displays ranging from cornstalk toys to huge rag rugs, from peachstone carvings to musical instruments, all made by native craftsmen."

Chemurgic

Movement

M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture, gave a radio talk Sunday on a program arranged by the National Peace Conference, "The Farmer Looks at World Economic Problems." One paragraph says: "On the one hand, the President, and Secretary Hull and Secretary Wallace urge upon farmers the belief that the reciprocal trade agreements program will promote international economic cooperation and thus the best interests of our farming people producing for export. On the other hand, the leaders of the chemurgic movement proclaim that farmers should go along with a policy of sky-high tariffs for industry in the hope that industrial uses of farm products--at some future time--will take up the slack caused by loss of foreign markets under such a policy. Farmers are looking at this proposal. Many of them are discovering that the industrial uses for farm products are not in sight now, and that when they come into view they are not likely to pay as much for the farmers' output as the foreign market has paid in the past. Meantime, high-tariff policies would increase the cost of things farmers buy."

Uses for

Pectin

"Announcement has just been made of the discovery not only of many new uses for pectin but also of the possibility of its commercial production at low cost from a variety of substances as a result of extensive experiments conducted by the Aids to Industry Project of the Works Progress Administration at the University of Washington, under the direction of Dr. W. M. Dehn, professor of chemistry," says the Fruit Products Journal (November). "Pectin is valuable, the Seattle experiments have proved, in the manufacture of confections, pastries, bread, salad dressings, certain bottled goods, condiments, soft drinks, cheese, glue and mucilage, as well as in the preparation of the familiar jams and jellies. An additional and important use for it has been found in the field of medicine. Dr. Dehn and his co-workers have discovered that pectin may be manufactured from anything green that grows in the state of Washington and they believe that the possibility of its low-cost commercial production may vastly multiply the present acreage of fruits and berries in that state..."

California

Egg Law

"California's law, which requires notice to the public if imported eggs are used, has some sharp teeth," says Pacific Rural Press (November 6). "One new provision put into the law at the last session of the legislature requires that all public warehouses and cold storage warehouses shall keep a record of all imported eggs handled and make reports to the Board of Health. None of these may be removed from storage until the Board has had a chance to inspect them. Importers and distributors are likewise required to keep the State Board of Health fully advised about shipments of imported eggs..."

Stockyard
Services

The reduction of rates for stockyards services at the Denver Union Stockyards, ordered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in March of this year and contested by the stockyard interests, has been upheld by the United States statutory court of three judges, the Department announces. The new rates mean an annual saving to livestock shippers of approximately \$50,000, according to estimates, compared with the old rates. One of the important points considered in the case was the basis for the valuation of the stockyards. The Department held that the value of the railroad terminal facilities was not properly a part of the rate base for estimating stockyard rates and charges. (Montana Farmer, November 15.)

4-H Club Boys' Accomplishments "If you are inclined to grow pessimistic as regards the future of agriculture, take the opportunity to read something of the accomplishments of the 4-H club boys in the Southwest," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (November 15). "...We have before us a report of 4-H club work in Texas. Among the many interesting items are find that Willie Coufal, New Tabor, ginned two bales of cotton from three acres and that he was only one of seventy-five boys who had planted pure seed in a contest. Another item was a statement that 400 club boys and girls in Burleson County had saved 163,200 peach seed to be planted for the production of nursery stock, later to be budded and transplanted to home orchards. Walker Epperson, of Edwards County, has gone into the sheep business by purchasing twenty head of registered Rambouillet ewes and a stud ram which weighed over 200 pounds and sheared 30 pounds of wool...On down the long list of accomplishments one may read, and as he reads he becomes more optimistic regarding the restoration of agriculture to a profitable basis."

Oil Mat
Floors

"An experimental oil mat floor which has now been in use for about two years at the Nebraska Agricultural College poultry farm has proved of interest to many Nebraska farmers," says the Nebraska Farmer (November 20). "The oil mat floor has been compared with cement floors of various thicknesses in the same type of house to the advantage of the mat floor. Straw litter seems consistently to remain drier in the oil mat floor section of the experimental house in which four types of floors are being compared. About four inches of cinders were first spread evenly and tamped. The cinders were then covered with about 1 1/2 inches of a plastic material made as follows: 1,800 pounds of road gravel, 1,000 pounds of plaster sand, 200 pounds of cement, 35 gallons of asphalt emulsion. Sufficient water was added to make it plastic..."

National
Dairy Plan

"A long-time, sound breeding program is being offered to Minnesota dairymen in a recently inaugurated country-wide herd identification and permanent record plan," says the Stock & Dairy Farmer (November). "Working through the state agricultural colleges and local CTA groups whose testers identify and car-tag animals in the herd, take production records on the first 350 days of each cow's lactation period, the Bureau (of Dairy Industry) will have data which it will make available for the improvement of dairy cattle."

November 30, 1937.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 29 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-16.00; cows good 5.75-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.35-8.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.40-8.65; 250-350 lbs. good and choice 8.20-8.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.90-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice, 90 lbs down 8.50-9.85; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $101\frac{1}{4}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $100\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $83\frac{1}{2}$ - $87\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $89\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $91\frac{1}{2}$ - $94\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 95- $98\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis $93\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $83\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $62\frac{1}{2}$ - $65\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 K.C. $53\frac{3}{4}$ - $55\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, St. Louis $54\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. $51\frac{1}{2}$ - $54\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 3/8-27 5/8; K.C. $30\frac{3}{4}$ - $31\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 31 - $31\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $32\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 76-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 70-76; No. 2 feeding barley, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $19\frac{1}{2}$ - $207\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 57¢-62½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 92½¢-95¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.45 per 50-pound sack in the East. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.50 in city markets; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 40¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$21.50-\$25 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.12½-\$1.37½ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.10 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 8.00 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.21 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 7.95 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 8.13 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $39\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents; S. Daisies, $18\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, $19\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $29\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, 28-29 cents; Firsts $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

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Vol. LXVII, No. 43

Section 1

December 1, 1937

ROAD FUND CURTAILMENT President Roosevelt yesterday, in a message to Congress, demanded curtailment of the highway building program as a step toward balancing the budget. The President demanded, in effect, that aid to the states in building roads, which had been increased to far more than \$200,000,000 a year during the depression, be restricted to a point nearer the \$100,000,000 annually which was laid out for this purpose by the Federal Government before 1930. (New York Times.)

BRAZILIAN COFFEE EXPORTS Resumption of exports of coffee from Brazil, which virtually have been suspended since November 3 when the coffee exchanges were closed, will be resumed immediately under the terms of a new decree, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday. The tax on exports, formerly 45 milreis a bag, was reduced to 12 milreis. (Press.)

FARMERS GRAIN CORPORATION Abandonment after eight years of the attempt to establish through government subsidy a successful national system of cooperative marketing for grain producers became a virtual certainty yesterday when the Farmers National Grain Corporation announced that the directors had voted to dissolve the organization. The decision of the directors to dissolve the corporation and return its marketing management activities to regional organizations is due to dissatisfaction which has been prevalent within the organization for more than a year, traceable to the failure of the national organization to establish itself on a successful basis financially. (Press.)

LIVING COST STUDY Chairman W. A. Ayres of the Federal Trade Commission was named by that organization yesterday to direct the inquiry into the causes for the high cost of living asked recently by President Roosevelt. Investigators have begun assembling material from its records and those of other departments, including Justice, Labor and Agriculture. (Press.)

Wheat Import Forecast The world wheat import forecast of the International Institute of Agriculture is moderately larger than previous estimates of other agencies, amounting to 535,000,-000 bushels, compared with 602,000,000 imported last year. The institute estimates European imports at 420,000,000 bushels, or 18,000,000 less than last year, but otherwise the largest since 1932. Non-European imports are expected to decline from 164,000,000 last year to 115,000,000 bushels this year. (Northwestern Miller, November 24.)

Sierra Scenic Highway "A scenic highway 780 miles long and for most of its length through the National Forests of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California is planned to extend from Mount Shasta in the north to Kern River in the south," says Engineering News-Record (November 25). "Much of the proposed route is at elevations of about 5,000 feet with occasional rises to 7,000 or 8,000 feet in mountain passes. The route traverses a volcanic region near Mount Lassen, passes historic Donner Lake, as well as Lake Almanor, one of the world's largest artificial lakes, and for 20 miles follows the shores of Lake Tahoe at elevation 6,200 feet. The route connects points that have become a great lure to the travel public and at the same time it improves access to points of strategic value in forest administration..."

Barriers to Trade The Pastoral Review (Melbourne, October 16) in an editorial entitled "Barriers to Trade" says in part: "Australia, by the maintenance of her high tariff and other trade restrictions, has prevented the import of goods from other countries, with the result that they have been compelled to curtail their purchases of Australian exports, which have thus been forced more and more on the British market. Prime Minister Lyons has rightly pointed out that there are limitations to that market and that therefore more foreign markets to take our surplus are essential. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Lyons at least realizes the importance of the primary producer and his export trade in the national economy, but that is not enough. The greatest service he can render is to make openings in foreign markets--the importance of which he recognizes--by affording greater facilities for foreign trade with Australia."

Improved Farm Leases "Work on the improvement of farm leases continues, particularly in the Corn Belt," says an editorial in Country Gentleman (December). "The latest contribution, issued by the farm management department at Illinois, contains both useful suggestions and several model leases. One feature that will probably come in for attention is a method of adjusting cash rentals to provide protection against changes in prices...The Illinois plan shows how the cash rental can be adjusted up or down to square with changes in the price of the main products of the farm. It can be varied to suit the share of farm income that is derived from each product and can be adapted to different types of farming...Another of the Illinois leases that fills a void is the manager-tenant lease. It is designed for the leasing of a fully equipped farm and has a number of desirable features. One of them is that it is adapted for use in transferring the responsibility of a going farm business from father to son..."

Congress,
Nov. 29

Both Houses received the President's message recommending amendment of the National Housing Act so as to promote private construction and financing of housing, which was referred to the Senate and House Committees on Banking and Currency (H.Doc. 406). The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill. Mr. Barkley had printed in the Record a letter from the President asking that the cost of the new farm program be limited to \$500,000,000 per annum. Messrs. Lee, McNary, and Bailey submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill. The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the bill (S. 2675) to amend the federal credit union act so as to aid small credit unions. This bill will now be sent to the President. Both Houses received the annual report of the Civil Service Commission for 1937, which was referred to the Senate and House Committees on Civil Service. The House began debate on the farm bill (H.R. 8505) which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture (H.Rept. 1645). The House received a report of the Secretary of Agriculture (in response to H.Res. 352) concerning deaths caused by use of Elixir of Sulfanilamide Massengill, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This report was received by the Senate on November 26 and will be printed as S.Doc. 124. Mr. Tobey spoke very briefly, commending the rural arts exhibit in the patio of the Administration Building.

Vitamins in
Advertising

"Cosmetic companies which have been reckless with advertising claims of miraculous results from adding vitamins to their mixtures are now wondering if they shouldn't have heeded early earnings," says Business Week (November 27). "On November 13 the Federal Trade Commission announced that the Los Angeles Soap Company had agreed to discontinue misleading representations for its Cosray Vitamin D soap...The complaint against Cosray held it impossible for the skin to absorb any appreciable amount of a vitamin from soapings, that vitamin D (the 'sunshine' vitamin) had no effect on the skin. Recent releases from the FTC are all broken out with stipulations of advertisers who renounce wild claims for vitamins in foods or drugs for man and beast. The Cosray case is significant. It suggests that the drive has been widened to take in cosmetics...There is a distinct cleavage in the field of vitamin advertising and both sides are under attack: (1) food and drug interests are criticized for extravagant results claimed from taking vitamins internally; (2) the cosmetics industry is censured for unproven claims concerning the application of vitamin mixtures to the skin....Producers of vitamin concentrates can't be expected to police the use buyers make of them or to censor their advertising. Just the same they are concerned over the trend to extravagant claims and opposition so aroused. An airing of flagrant violations is apt to provoke skepticism of products that have no part in the arguments."

Highways

More than 22,000 miles of all classes of highways were completed in the fiscal year 1937, topping the former record of 21,700 miles in 1934, the Bureau of Public Roads has reported. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Nov. 30--Livestock At Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-16.00; cows good 5.75-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.25-8.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.25-8.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.10-8.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.65-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.25; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $101\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $100\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $83\frac{1}{4}$ - $87\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $89\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $91\frac{3}{4}$ - $94\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $95\frac{1}{2}$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $92\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $62\frac{1}{2}$ - $65\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $52\frac{3}{4}$ - $54\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 54; No. 3 Chi. $51\frac{1}{4}$ - $54\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $27\frac{1}{4}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 31 - $31\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $31\frac{1}{4}$ -32; St. Louis 32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 77-79; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 70-76; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $195\frac{1}{2}$ - $207\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 60¢-62½; f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan sacked Round Whites \$1.25-\$1.30 in Cincinnati; Russet Rurals $92\frac{1}{2}$ -95¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.20-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.50 in terminal markets; \$1-\$1.20 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Jersey Type sweetpotatoes 40¢-\$1 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$22-\$25 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed and Round type \$1.10-\$1.37½ per 1½-bushel hamper in a few cities. New York U.S. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 90¢-\$1.10 and McIntosh \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 points from the previous close to 7.92 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.37 cents. December Future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 7.89 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 8.04 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $39\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $28\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Standards, 27-28 cents; Firsts, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 44

Section 1

December 2, 1937

WALLACE ON FARM BILL Secretary Wallace declared yesterday the Senate farm stabilization bill was "more restrictive than necessary" in its crop control provisions and suggested changes that would permit greater reserve supplies of major commodities, says an Associated Press report. Wallace's principal objection to the bill touched provisions for reserves of cotton, wheat and corn for storage under the ever-normal granary. These provisions would not permit farmers to maintain enough reserves to protect consumers against shortages and high prices, he declared. The bill would result, he said, in frequent use of a marketing quota system. Under this system farmers would be allotted certain quotas of crops and would be penalized if they exceeded the limits.

CIVIL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION. Opposition to the abolition of the three-man Civil Service Commission and its replacement by a single administrator was declared yesterday by the Brookings Institution in a report on "Personnel Administration in the Federal Government". A single administrator of the civil service act was recommended by President Roosevelt as part of the Federal Government reorganization plan and is still incorporated in the Senate draft of the proposal. (Washington Post.)

STANDARDIZATION OF GOODS Government should participate in the making of standards affecting commerce and industry, but should not be the sole determinant of them outside of the sectors of public health, safety or national defense, Frank B. Jewett, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, said yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Standards Association. Dana D. Barnum, president of the association, stressed the new work aimed at consumer goods standards and reported the largest increase in its membership of any year since the association was formed nineteen years ago. Fifty-nine standards were approved during the year. (Press.)

N.J. SOIL CONSERVATION The soil conservation problem has become an outright emergency in New Jersey, Dr. W. E. Martin, director of research for the State Experiment Station, told the New Jersey Horticultural Society yesterday. "Already on many of our farms all of the top soil has washed away, and on others 50 percent..." Dr. Martin said. (New York Times.)

December 2, 1937

Regional Self-Suffi. The December Survey Graphic is an anniversary number--twenty-five years. Stuart Chase contributes an article, "Working With Nature", in which he says in part:

"A happy state of bankrupt mass production factories and abundant local goods will not come tomorrow. But it is not Utopian dreaming to think that it is on the way. In the laboratory, in many experimental plots, the miracles of biochemistry and agrobiology are already accomplished facts...The age of coal and iron made for centralization, dangerous interdependence, vast roaring cities in the lowlands, the gutting of the hinterland's resources and an ominous undermining of nature's equilibrium. It made for colonies, imperialism, war. The age of cheap electric power, light alloys, biochemistry and agrobiology turns in another and a happier direction. More independence and regional self-sufficiency; more light, air, sunshine and a restoration of nature's balance."

New York Free Port "Nine months ago at Staten Island, New York, was established the first 'free port' in the United States," says Business Week (November 27). "...For most of the nine months of its operation, the Staten Island port has scarcely been a beehive of activity. But shipments are increasing, and the experience gained is a valuable guide to what can be expected of a free port. For instance, Treasury rulings have helped to clarify the sometimes mysterious borderline between permissible 'processing' and forbidden 'manufacturing', establishing precedents that will be followed at other free ports. An example; in bottling foreign liquors imported in bulk, the addition of alcohol constitutes 'manufacturing' and is not permitted. And by now it seems pretty well established that free ports here will be valuable chiefly in serving Latin America. The United States is the logical terminal for bulk shipments from abroad to be subdivided for the various small markets of Central America. Much of the business so far handled has been of this type. And recently, the Advance Corporation--importers of automobiles from Italy--announced that it expects to use the Staten Island port next year for transshipping some 3,000 of the cars to Canada and Latin America."

Mechanical Corn Pickers Mechanical pickers have replaced half the itinerant labor formerly employed in picking Iowa's tremendous corn crop, relieving farmers from some labor and harvest uncertainties, but multiplying the price hazards that follow an over-loaded market. Mechanical pickers have put the current corn crop on the market much more rapidly and at an earlier date than heretofore. Ray Murray, former Iowa secretary of agriculture, remarks that five farm implement companies selling pickers in Iowa found it impossible to fill their orders this year. He estimates that 6,000 picking machines are in operation within the state.

California Grapes California grape growers are at last enjoying the benefits anticipated from prohibition repeal. The 1937 vintage season, now ending, gives to them the greatest net return from their vineyards since 1927. (New York Times.)

December 2, 1937

Congress, Nov. 30 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787). Messrs. Bilbo and Johnson of California submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill. Both Houses received a message from the President recommending an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for public roads in the fiscal year 1939 and appropriations of not more than \$125,000,000 annually thereafter. He also asked that the 1939 authorizations contained in the act of June 16, 1936, be cancelled and that the provision of the federal highway act which requires apportionment of amounts to states prior to appropriation be repealed (H.Doc. 407). Mr. Hayden addressed the Senate in opposition to these recommendations. The Senate received a letter from the Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a smaller and clearer map showing distribution of the elixir sulfanilamide, to be substituted for a map previously sent. The Senate received a letter from the Archivist, transmitting lists of papers and documents in the files of several departments, including the Department of Agriculture, and recommending authorization for their disposition; referred to Joint Committee on Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments. The House continued general debate on the farm bill (H.R. 8505). The House received the President's message regarding appropriations for roads. Mr. Cartwright addressed the House in opposition to these recommendations. The House received several letters from the Secretary of War transmitting reports on preliminary examinations and surveys, in accordance with the flood control acts, of the following: Powder River, Oregon (H.Doc. 409); Chickasawhay River, Mississippi (H.Doc. 410); Six Mile Creek, Arkansas (H.Doc. 412); Crooked River, Oregon (H.Doc. 428). Item in appendix: extension of remarks of Mr. Fulmer, "The Farm as Applied to Cotton."

Herring Gull Banding Five thousand herring gulls have been marked with brightly colored bands supplied by the Biological Survey to the Linnaean Society of New York, the National Association of Audubon Societies, and the Northeastern Bird Banding Association, in furthering a cooperative study of the migration and other habits of the birds. Young birds not yet able to fly were banded at ten key stations along the Atlantic Coast from Labrador to New York State. Protected under the migratory bird treaty act of 1918, herring gulls have greatly increased in numbers. Information on their fall and winter distribution is rather limited and data obtained in recent years have been based largely on gulls marked with the survey's aluminum bands. The use of colored bands in obtaining "sight recoveries" is expected to speed up tracing the first season movements of birds from the colonies where they were hatched. (Press.)

U.S. Imports to Argentine The United States has taken the lead as the chief supplier of Argentine imports for the first time in seven years, according to official figures issued recently at Buenos Aires, says a cable report. The imports of American goods in October amounted to 23,527,000 pesos, which is 249,000 pesos above the value of imports from Great Britain and 9,500,000 pesos above imports from the United States in October last year.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 1--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-15.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs, good and choice 6.75-8.50. Hogs: 130-200 lbs good and choice 8.20-8.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.20-8.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.00-8.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.10-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.25-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 103 7/8-106 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 102 7/8-105 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 85 1/8-89 1/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 91 1/8-109 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ -96 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 96-100 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 95-95 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ -65 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ -54 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 3/8-27 5/8; K.C. 31-32; Chi. 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 78-80; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 71-77; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 198 $\frac{1}{2}$ -210 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 60¢-62 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago; 92¢-95¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.20-\$1.35 per 50 pound sack in the East; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.50 in city markets; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50 pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$23-\$24 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed and Round type \$1.10-\$1.60 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. East Shore Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-95¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1 per bushel basket in New York City; 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.15-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 7.87 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.41 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 7.85 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 7.99 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents; Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 27-28 cents; Firsts, 25-25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 45

Section 1

December 3, 1937

**COTTON FUTURES
TRANSACTIONS** Dr. J.W.T. Duvel, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, announced yesterday that cotton futures transactions on December 1, on the New York Cotton Exchange, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade aggregated 122,800 bales. Open commitments, those outstanding transactions which have not been settled by an offsetting transaction or by delivery, amounted to 3,757,050 bales. These are the first current figures ever published, Dr. Duvel said, and will be released every day hereafter. (Press.)

**CHAMPION
STEER SALE** Ashbourne Orange, grand champion steer of the International Livestock Exposition, sold at auction yesterday for \$2.35 a pound, 65 cents less than the price paid for the last three kings of cattle, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. Oklahoma A. & M. College, which exhibited the grand champion, will receive \$2,608.50 for the steer, which weighed 1,110 pounds. He weighed 1,115 when put on the beef throne Tuesday by Judge Alexander Ritchie of Windsor, England.

**WAGES AND
HOURS BILL** Consideration by the House of the wages and hours bill on December 13 was assured yesterday when 218 signatures were obtained to the petition to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the measure. The bill has been bottled up by the Rules Committee since the Labor Committee reported it favorably to the House at the last session of Congress. (Press.)

**ITALO-AUSTRIAN
TRADE PACT** A Rome report by the Associated Press says Italy yesterday signed a commercial accord with Austria similar to one concluded with Hungary in November. Economic observers said the Hungarian pact was negotiated to lighten the financial burden placed on Italy by the 1934 Rome protocols which gave Austria and Hungary preferential markets in Italy. The Rome protocols also established machinery to facilitate the importation of Austrian products into Italy.

Section 2

World Science Cooperation The British Medical Journal (November 20) in an editorial, "International Cooperation in Science", comments on a recent conference in Paris between the scientific advisers of the League of Nations and the International Council of Scientific Unions. It summarizes the plans of the conference, and says "a further recommendation, which is well worthy of support, was that meetings of research workers in the same scientific field should be organized forthwith to deal, first of all, with such subjects as plant hormones, vitamins, and the nomenclature and terminology of genetics and cytology. A committee has also been appointed to draw up a list of old scientific manuscripts the publication of which would be desirable..."

Reclaimed Land Crops Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report to the President, discloses that considerable progress has been made in reclamation projects during the year, pointing to an increase of more than \$29,000,000 in the value of products grown on reclaimed lands. Reclaimed lands produced crops totaling \$136,502,480 in 1936.

"Progress beyond earlier expectations," he says, "has been made under the Taylor grazing act and its amendments, which increased the limitation on public grazing lands from 80,000,000 acres to 142,000,-000 acres." The Grand Coulee Dam is expected to cost \$119,000,000, it is estimated, while the power plant will call for an outlay of \$67,000,-000 and the irrigation project \$208,000,000. "Revenues from power and from repayment by irrigation water users are expected to repay the cost of the project," it says. "In addition to the production of cheap power and its irrigation features the Grand Coulee project will serve important functions in controlling floods and improving navigation of the Columbia River." (New York Herald Tribune, November 28.)

Technical Writing Course Answering the need of technical men for a proper mastery of the English language if they are to write for publication clearly and effectively, the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, is offering a home study course in Composition of Technical Papers, available to individuals everywhere. The course is described as adapted especially to the requirements of technicians desiring to increase their proficiency in writing business letters, reports and articles for publication. (Refrigerating Engineering, December.)

Adapted Alfalfa Seed The U.S. Department of Agriculture has sounded an alarm, warning farmers to be on their guard when buying alfalfa seed this year. Extreme caution is needed because of the short supply of adapted seed and the wide variation in price between unadapted and adapted seed. The department said that because of the relatively low price of unadapted seed, "many retailers, shippers, truckers and others will use every possible ruse to pass off southern alfalfa seed for northern seed." (Dakota Farmer, November 20.)

December 3, 1937

Congress, Dec. 1 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787). Messrs. Bankhead and O'Mahoney submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill. The House continued debate on the Jones farm bill (H.R. 8505). Mr. Cole of New York was appointed as a member of the Special Committee on Wildlife Conservation, continued by H.Res. 11, 75th Cong., to fill a vacancy. Items of particular interest in the appendix: editorial in Wichita Eagle commending radio address of Secretary Wallace on November 24 (inserted by Senator McGill); speech by Mr. Allen of Louisiana during consideration of the farm bill (H.R. 8505) on December 1; letter from Mr. Fred Brenchman, Washington representative of the National Grange, to Mr. Ashbrook, giving the views of that organization with respect to the farm bill and recommending against the compulsory features of the bill.

Handling of Locker Meat F. J. Keilholz, extension editor, University of Illinois, in Country Gentleman (December) writes on handling meat from cold storage lockers and gives recommendations from the Illinois College of Agriculture. He says in part: "After meats are removed to the home refrigerator, it is best to use thick cuts, that is, roasts weighing 3 to 5 pounds, within 48 to 72 hours. Thin cuts such as steaks and ground meat should be used within 24 to 48 hours. Leave the paper on until the cut is ready to cook and keep the meat in coldest part of the refrigerator. Meats can be cooked satisfactorily either while they are still frozen or soon after they are thawed. Meats which were not thawed had to be given more time for cooking. About 12 to 15 minutes more a pound had to be allowed for roasts, but the thinner cuts, of course, required proportionately less additional time...In order that a thermometer might be inserted into the frozen meat, a hole was first made with a stout ice pick or a hollow metal borer. The thermometer was chilled before being inserted to prevent breaking. Shaping ground beef and sausage into patties before they were packed for freezing made it possible to cook them without thawing and with no further handling."

Type Culture Collection The American type culture collection which has been maintained for a number of years at the McCormick Memorial Institute in Chicago has been moved to the Georgetown University Medical School, Washington, D.C. This collection is maintained by a group of scientific societies for the purpose of preserving and distributing cultures of bacteria and other micro-organisms. This is a non-profit organization of which L. A. Rogers of the Bureau of Dairy Industry is chairman. While the quarter part of the cultures sold go to educational institutions and research laboratories there is a growing demand for cultures for industrial purposes. (National Butter and Cheese Journal, November 25.)

August Farm Foreclosures Farm foreclosures in August were the smallest for any month during the last four years, according to A. S. Goss, land bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. During the month foreclosures throughout the United States by all lenders numbered only 2,991. For the third quarter of 1937 foreclosures totaled 9,719, compared with 12,560 for the corresponding period in 1936, a decline of 23 percent. (FCA, No. 9-11.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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December 2--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-15.00; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.20-8.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.20-8.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.90-8.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.45. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.40; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.25-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneapolis. $106\frac{1}{4}$ - $109\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneapolis. $105\frac{1}{4}$ - $108\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneapolis. $85\frac{3}{4}$ - $89\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $94\frac{1}{4}$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $98\frac{1}{4}$ - $101\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $95\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis. $64\frac{3}{4}$ - $67\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $52\frac{3}{4}$ - $54\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 55 - $55\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 Chi. $51\frac{1}{4}$ - $54\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneapolis. 28 - $28\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 31 - 32 ; Chi. $31\frac{1}{2}$ - 32 ; St. Louis 32 ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneapolis. 78 - 80 ; No. 3 good malting Minneapolis, 71 - 77 ; No. 2, Minneapolis. 52 - 53 ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis. $200\frac{1}{2}$ - $212\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; $56\frac{1}{2}$ - $62\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.35 per 50 pound sack in the East; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.50 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$21-\$24 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed and Round type \$1.15-\$1.65 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. East Shore Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-95¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 90¢-\$1.10; Baldwins 75¢ and McIntosh \$1-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1 and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 7.93 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.43 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 7.90 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 8.01 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 40 cents; 91 Score, 39 cents; 90 Score, $37\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, $27\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards, 26-27 cents; Firsts, 24 - $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 46

Section 1

December 6, 1937

WESTERN R.R.
FARE INCREASE

While petitions were pending for an increase of one-half cent in railroad passenger coach fares in the East and for one of 10 percent in the Pullman Company's rate, the Interstate Commerce Commission granted Friday to railroads west of the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan increases in passenger fares estimated to yield about \$2,500,000 annually. The new western passenger rate increases will be effective ten days after the new schedule of tariffs are filed with the commission. (Press.)

COMMERCE
REPORT

The need for cooperation between government and business and for increased knowledge through research in the fields of trade and industry was emphasized in the annual report of Secretary Roper, made public yesterday, covering the fiscal year ending June 30. "The practical value of a sober presentation, through the proper channels, of the business man's point of view on problems in such significant fields as social security, foreign trade, air commerce, housing and taxation--to mention only a few--is a matter of gratification both for business and the Administration," said Mr. Roper in discussing the work of the Business Advisory Council. (Press.)

COOPERATION
IN BUSINESS

Expressing the conviction that another depression at this time is neither inevitable nor probable on the basis of present conditions, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, told the New York Southern Society last night that the need of the moment was cooperation of business with government. (Press.)

XMAS TREE
HARVEST

A Christmas Creek, Washington, report by the Associated Press says that with the harvest in full swing in this area, upwards of 2,000,000 Christmas trees were being rushed to market yesterday. A ship for Hawaii left Seattle with 35,000 trees and California-bound ships carried deckloads. Carloads are going by rail to the Middle West and East. State forestry officials said that the harvest would be substantially larger than last year's cut of 1,500,000 trees, valued at \$2,000,000.

December 6, 1937

Cleaning Wool
by Frost

In "The Frosted Wool Process", by H. C. Turner, in Refrigerating Engineering (December) he says: "One of refrigeration's newest applications is to a process of cleaning wool recently worked out in some New England wool plants... This process operates to clean grease wools of inferior quality, without injury to the fibre, thus effecting a great saving and increase in price. The temperatures used are from -30 degrees to -50 degrees F. The grease on wool is congealed to a brittle state and with it a considerable amount of the grass, burrs, seeds, chaff, tar, paint and earth impurities. Subsequent opening and dusting shakes off all these impurities and delivers a dry, free wool. That this is done without injury is shown by ample tests... With normal grades of wools, a frosting unit has an average processing capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of wool per hour, grease weight... The refrigerating system used in the frosted wool process is the conventional direct expansion ammonia type, using cooling coils in the freezing chamber as evaporators to absorb heat brought to them by the air currents set up by fans..."

Foot and Mouth Disease

The Field (London, November 20) in an article on food and mouth disease, says in part: "Our present method of combating the disease is well known. Diseased animals and all others that have come into contact with them are destroyed compulsorily and the movement of all farm stock within a radius of fifteen miles of the outbreak is suspended for three weeks. Similar policies of slaughter and disinfection are in force in Scandinavia, Switzerland and the United States. In France, Holland and Belgium the animals are isolated and some protective serum is used. There is no slaughter. At the moment these three countries are experiencing a disastrous outbreak. Germany employs the famous ring-impfung system. The farms are isolated and all animals are inoculated with a small amount of the virus to give them a mild attack and immunity for a short period afterwards... While some similar system would save the slaughter on our farms and please the farmer, there is the very serious objection that it would be no more than a palliative. The export trade in pedigree stock is increasing. Were it to be known that the disease was tolerated in this country our export trade would experience an unparalleled slump. Our present policy is the right one and until the research workers have some luck, the only one."

Do Game Birds Spread Weeds?

Colin Kennedy, in an item in Country Gentleman (December) on the charge that birds scatter weed seeds, says: "Feeding experiments at the University of Idaho indicate that the digestive apparatus of game birds is thorough enough to render harmless practically all weed seeds consumed. The birds selected for the test were Chinese pheasants. They first were fed mill screenings containing practically all of the weed seeds common to the northwestern wheat country. Careful tests showed that with the exception of one extremely small seed of an unimportant variety, all of the weed seeds were digested. Then the pheasants were put on a concentrated diet of weed seeds. The results were the same..."

December 6, 1937

Congress, Dec. 2 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787). Mr. Pope had printed in the Record a

letter from the Secretary of Agriculture regarding certain provisions of the bill. Messrs. George, Hatch, Pope, Byrd, Bankhead, Pepper and Overton submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill. Mr. Vandenberg had printed in the Record a letter from the Michigan State Highway Commissioner asking support of an increased allotment for Federal-aid highways and his reply to the Commissioner refusing such support. The House continued debate on the Jones farm bill (H.R. 8505). It began reading the bill for amendment under the 5-minute rule. Amendments by the following were agreed to: Mr. Jones, p. 951; Mr. Flannagan, p. 953; Mr. Hope, p. 954; Mr. Boileau, p. 954; Mr. Ford, p. 965; Mr. Tarver, p. 968; Mr. Thomason, p. 972; and Mr. Ford, p. 972. The names of the 213 Members who signed the petition to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of the wages-and-hours bill were printed in the Record. Mr. Fish offered a resolution providing for investigation of charges of "log rolling" in securing signatures to the petition, but this resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 279-94. The House received a list of papers from the Archivist which are among the archives and records of the Department of Agriculture and which the Department recommends should be disposed of; referred to Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers.

Congress, Dec. 3 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787). Messrs. Duffy, Ellender, Lee and

King submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill. Mr. Thomas of Utah gave notice that at the next executive session (probably December 4) he would call up for consideration the international agreement regarding the regulation of production and marketing of sugar. The House continued debate on the Jones farm bill (H.R. 8505). Amendments by the following were agreed to: Mr. O'Connor of Montana, p. 1107; Mr. Andresen of Minnesota, p. 1107 (as amended, this amendment limits conservation payments to \$7,500); Mr. Rees, p. 1114; Mr. Whittington, p. 1114; Mr. Fulmer, p. 1114; Mr. Whittington, p. 1120; Mr. McCormack, p. 1126; Mr. Brewster, p. 1127; Mr. Flannagan, p. 1129. An amendment by Mr. Boileau to strike out the referendum provision of the title providing for marketing quotas was rejected. The House adjourned until Monday, December 6.

Whipping Cream by Aeration Four workers of the University of Illinois are authors of "Instant Whipping of Cream by Aeration" in Food Research (Vol. 2, No. 5). Saying that "the process of whipping cream by aeration departs markedly from mechanical methods", they state: "The process of instantly whipping cream by aeration is as follows: A mix is prepared by adding six percent of sugar to fresh pasteurized cream of 35 percent fat content and flavoring it with vanilla. The pressure of nitrous oxide (N_2O) at which the mix is saturated is 80 pounds per square inch. At this pressure seven to eight ounces of mix produce approximately one quart of whip." They report that "the process was used in practice at the University of Illinois dairy manufactures division as a commercial commodity and has been definitely established as a practical method."

December 6, 1937

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 3--Livestock at Chicago--(Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-14.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs good and choice, 6.75-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.40-8.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.20-8.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.85-8.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-8.70. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.40; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.25-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 85 5/8-89 5/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 91 5/8-109 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ -99; Chi. 100-103 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ -68 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 54-55; St. Louis 56; No. 3, Chi. 52-55 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28-28 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ -32 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 32 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 78-80; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 71-77; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 199-211.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 59¢-61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.03 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.50 in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-\$1 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-95¢ in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$21-\$24 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.55 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in consuming centers. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1 and McIntosh \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; f.o.b. sales Rhode Island Greenings 80¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 7.95 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.43 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 7.88 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 8.06 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards, 26-27 cents; Firsts, 24-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE).

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 47

Section 1

December 7, 1937

CROP CONTROL LEGISLATION

In the first test of Congressional sentiment on compulsory crop control phases of the pending farm legislation, the House yesterday voted preference for the present voluntary method by striking out provisions for marketing quotas and penalty taxes designed to check the accumulation of large surpluses. On a standing vote, an amendment by Representative Joffee of Nebraska, was adopted which struck from the bill compulsory marketing control and penalty provisions as they applied to wheat. On a teller count demanded by Chairman Jones of the Agriculture Committee after the presiding officer, Representative Lindsey Warren of North Carolina, had counted 77 for the amendment and 51 against, the vote was 85 to 76. (New York Times.)

CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

The developments of the last two years in chemical engineering skill were placed on view yesterday in New York City as the sixteenth Exposition of Chemical Industries opened to the prize slogan of "Chemical Research Creates Industries". Intended for chemical, industrial and engineering executives, the more than 300 exhibitors shunned "catch penny devices" and concentrated on technical displays of the latest achievements that they believe will ultimately result in a better standard of living at a lower cost. The exposition will continue all week. (New York Times.)

NICARAGUA

A Managua, Nicaragua, wireless to the New York Times says that President Anastasio Somoza has decreed that all cattle in Nicaragua must be vaccinated against anthrax and other diseases. The government offers vaccination at 15 centavos. "Not only do we want good meat for our people," he said, "but we export many cattle and other countries are entitled to good meat." In recent years many cattle have been imported by Nicaragua to improve breeds.

FREIGHT RATE HEARING

The Interstate Commerce Commission denied yesterday a six-state petition to dismiss further consideration of a request by railroads for a 15 percent increase in freight rates. Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison announced the commission ruling after it had conferred on the petition presented last week by officials of North and South Dakota, Idaho, Nebraska, Utah and Montana seeking dismissal of the carriers' application. (A.P.)

Section 2

Nutrition and Health Nature (London, November 20) reviews the Final Report of the Mixed Committee of the League of Nations on the Relation of Nutrition to Health, Agriculture and Economic Policy. "The report," it says in part, "is divided into three parts: the first, which has three chapters, describes the activities of the mixed committee and of other international bodies working on the problem of nutrition, outlines the general trend of progress in nutrition and public health during the past century and summarizes the contents and conclusions, reproducing the recommendations published in the interim report. The second part is devoted exclusively to the health aspect of nutrition and reproduces the section of the interim report dealing with nutrition and health. The third part deals with the economic and agricultural aspects of the nutrition problem; in its seven chapters the recent tendencies in food consumption habits and in agricultural production are traced, the problem of food prices and the role of income in determining nutritional levels are analysed and the part which education can play in determining food habits is considered; finally, a chapter is devoted to showing that in spite of the gradual improvement in nutrition which has taken place in recent decades, malnutrition still exists in all countries..."

Diagrams of Food Making Food Industries (December) says: "A new series of flow diagrams of the procedures and methods involved in food manufacture is inaugurated in this number of Food Industries. There will be diagrams covering the production of baking powder, bread, carbonated beverages, catsup, gelatine, malt syrups and processed vegetable oils. From time to time in ensuing numbers, will be presented similar flow diagrams covering the production of other foods..."

U.S. Hard Winter Wheat The London correspondent of the Northwestern Miller says in the December 1 issue: "Quality of arrivals of American hard winter wheat has been very disappointing to millers in the United Kingdom and the Continent. As a result, in the United Kingdom sales can only be effected on sample and not on certified final terms. On the Continent, certificate final terms have been accepted in many instances, but some of the buyers claim that the result has been unsatisfactory and that in future they intend to buy only on sample..."

Yearbook Bee Articles The American Bee Journal (December) in an editorial on the 1936 and 1937 Yearbooks, says in part: "More than twenty pages of the late volume are given over to a discussion of bee breeding, written by W. J. Nolan. Nolan gives a most illuminating picture of the whole field of breeding of the honeybee. One closes the book with a feeling that we may be entering a new and important period in the history of honey production. Once let properly trained men take up the problems of improving the bees and we can anticipate results similar to those obtained for poultrymen, dairymen and others in specialized fields. Dr. Watson has provided the means of securing controlled matings, something essential to rapid progress..."

December 7, 1937

**"Current
Titles"**

Current Titles is a new monthly periodical, "which (according to a note in the first number) will each month list the tables of contents of the world's outstanding English language periodicals of the current month in the fields of engineering, chemistry, physics, geology and technology. Under the latter heading will be included selected contents of the leading trade journals of all industries in which engineers, physicists, chemists and geologists are normally employed."

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following assembled examinations: assistant fisheries statistical and marketing agent, \$1,800; junior fisheries statistical and marketing agent, \$1,620; Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce. Applications must be on file not later than: (a) January 4, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) January 7, if received from the following: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Cooperative Farm Forestry The Journal of Forestry (December) in an editorial on the cooperative farm forestry act, passed by the seventy-fifth Congress, says in part: "This is important forest legislation. It places the Forest Service squarely in farm forestry activities. The intents and purposes of the bill are clear; the precise details of administration are not. The bill provides for an expanded program of farm forestry research. It provides for an expanded program of farm forestry extension. It provides for the support of farm forestry projects. The act provides for cooperation with land grant colleges and universities and with state forest agencies...The cooperative farm forestry act will give the Forest Service an unprecedented opportunity. Few federal and state agencies question the desire of the Forest Service to cooperate..."

Sludge as Fertilizer "Focusing attention of byproduct utilization in sewage treatment, the committee on sewage disposal of the American Public Health Association recently reported on the use of sludge as fertilizer," says the Engineering News-Record editorially (December 2). "The report, abstracted in this issue, is a compendium of present practice with an interpretation of the findings by a group of practical sanitarians. Emphasizing that not all types of sludge have the same fertilizing value, the committee states that heat-dried activated sludge is higher in nitrogen content and generally more useful than digested sludge, which is on a par with stable manure. A growing market is forecast in the use of heat-dried activated sludge as a filler for commercial fertilizing mixtures. This use alone would require more than 2 1/2 times the present amount of dry sewage sludge in the United States..."

Farm Loans Nearly 10,000 requests have been received by the Federal land banks in the last ten months for loans to be applied in the purchase of farms, says A. S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. The amount applied for totaled \$38,000,000. (FCA, No. 9-12.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 6--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers, 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-14.50; cows good 6.25-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.15-8.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.00-8.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.60-8.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.65-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.30; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneao. 109-112; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 108-111; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 86 5/8-90 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 92 5/8-110 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 96-99 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 66 1/8-70 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ -56 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ -57 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3, Chi. 54-55 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 1/8-28 3/8; K.C. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 31-32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 78-80; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 71-77; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 197 $\frac{3}{4}$ -207 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in city markets; 55¢-61¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal market; sacked per ton \$22-\$24 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina pointed type \$1-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in consuming centers. East Shore, Maryland Delaware and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 35¢-\$1 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East; Michigan stock \$1.20-\$1.50 in city markets; \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 85¢-\$1.05 and McIntosh 90¢-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City. Rhode Island Greenings 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 7.90 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.39 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 7.87 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 7.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York Were: 92 Score, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; S. Daisies, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, 23-24 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 48

Section 1

December 8, 1937

FARM BILL

ACTION

The House, reversing its stand of day before yesterday, when it rejected compulsory marketing control of the wheat crop, defeated yesterday by a vote of 80 to 51 a motion to strike ^{from the Farm Bill provisions} similar control of the cotton crop. The Senate, meanwhile, defeated by a vote of 51 to 25 an attempt by Senator McNary to limit the operation of its more drastic bill to three years, ending in 1940, and repulsed other amendments. The House farm bill, as now drafted, would not permit the use of marketing quotas and penalty taxes on excess marketings of cotton and wheat next year, it being stipulated that such devices might not be invoked unless the Secretary of Agriculture should have given advance notice of the probable demand for those commodities during the ensuing marketing year. (New York Times.)

SCIENCE AND

OPPORTUNITY

Calling up statistics to refute charges against science, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, head of the California Institute of Technology, declared yesterday in an address at the University of Cincinnati that the percentage of our population gainfully employed had risen "steadily" in the last fifty years "when science has been most rapidly applied." "During this same period the real wages or buying power of the average American worker, his unemployment allowed for, too, have increased by more than 30 percent," he said. "All economists are agreed that there is no way whatever of raising the standard of living in the United States save by increasing the total amount of goods and services produced..." (New York Times.)

FLA. FROST

DAMAGE

The most severe cold wave of the season tumbled temperatures throughout Florida to a low of 20 degrees at Jacksonville, a nine-year record. Forecasters said fruit and vegetable damage undoubtedly was extensive. The cold menaced fruit and vegetable crops worth millions of dollars. Citrus growers called out helpers to refuel smudge pots, truck farmers draped straw and other coverings over tender plants. The Weather Bureau warned growers to renew their precautions and prepare for a second siege of subfreezing cold last night. The State Marketing Bureau said that its reports indicated such truck crops as berries, beans, cabbage, celery and peppers suffered severely but that tomatoes, potatoes and fruit escaped with light damage. (A.P.)

December 8, 1937

Insect Enemies of Plants "Government entomologists are looking for the insect enemies of an American plant, with the object of shipping them off to Australia," says Science Digest (January). "The idea is not to banish the insects, but to encourage them to eat the plant, which has become established in Australia as a noxious weed, though it is not especially troublesome at home. The plant in question is a member of the mint family, and is known to botanists as *Salvia reflexa*. It is a near relative of the ornamental scarlet sage cultivated in gardens. Once before an American plant, the prickly pear cactus, became a weed scourge in Australia. It was conquered by an insect, the caterpillar of the *Cactoblastis* moth. It is hoped in Australia that an American eradicator for an American weed can be found again."

Farms From the Skies Howard R. Tolley, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, contributes "The Story of Our Farms Read from the Skies" in the New York Times Magazine (December 5). He describes the photographing and mapping of farms from airplanes.

Land for 4-H Club Climaxing continued support of the 4-H movement over a long period of years, J. A. Craig, Janesville, Wisconsin, retired implement manufacturer, has transferred to the Rock County 4-H Club and Livestock Association, under a trust agreement, the Rock County Fair grounds. The 4-H organization will have the full use and rental of the property rent free for ten years commencing next February, upon the annual agreement to hold a fair with suitable prizes and to pay the taxes, insurance and necessary operating expenses. The parts of the ground not used by the association may be sold by the trustee and the proceeds made available for loans to rural young men and women for educational purposes. (Farm Implement News, December 2.)

Prefabricated Plywood House R. F. Luxford, Forest Products Laboratory, in a report printed in American Lumberman (December 4) says: "Early in 1935 the Forest Products Laboratory built its first prefabricated plywood house. Another one-story prefabricated plywood house, consisting of a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom and utility room, has been erected on the grounds of the laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. This new house incorporates the latest findings in housing research. These findings include, among other things, the use of plywood made up with synthetic-resin adhesive, and provision of moisture barriers within wall, floor and roof panels. Other interesting features of the new construction are the use of mineral material for insulation, to increase fire resistance in addition to giving necessary heat and sound insulation, and provision of plywood floors with 1/8-inch hardwood veneer as wearing surface. This house will serve both as an example of the prefabricated method of all-wood construction and as a test of its permanency under actual weather conditions..."

December 8, 1937

Congress, Dec. 4 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787). Messrs. Smith, Capper, McGill, Bailey and Ellender submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill. The Senate entered into a unanimous consent agreement providing that after a speech by Mr. Frazier on Monday, December 6, "and during the further consideration of the bill no Senator shall speak more than once nor longer than 30 minutes on the bill S. 2787, or more than once nor longer than 15 minutes on any amendment that may be pending or that may be proposed, and that this agreement shall not apply to any substitute that may be proposed for the bill (December 4, 1937)." Mr. Thomas of Utah asked that the Senator consider the international sugar agreement, the purpose of which is to establish and maintain a proper relationship between supply and demand for sugar in the world market as recommended by the World Monetary and Economic Conference in 1933, but on request of Messrs. Johnson of California and O'Mahoney action on the agreement was deferred. The House was not in session. Items of particular interest in the appendix: radio address by Senator Pope, "The Farmer's Place in the Solving of World Economic Problems" (inserted by Senator Thomas of Utah); radio address of Edward A. O'Neal, "Government Control of Agricultural Production" (inserted by Senator Bankhead); radio address by Senator Pope, "Stabilizing Farming" (inserted by Senator McGill); article by John T. Flynn, "Agricultural Relief" (inserted by Senator Copeland).

Congress, Dec. 6 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787); began consideration of the committee amendments to the bill. Messrs. Hatch, Bankhead, Overton, Bailey, Johnson of California and Clark submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendments the bill (S. 3043) to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1938 (S.Rept. 1297). The House continued debate on the Jones farm bill (H.R. 8505). Amendments agreed to: by Mr. Hancock, p. 1240; by Mr. Tarver, p. 1246; by Mr. Lucas, p. 1247; by Mr. Pace, p. 1248; by Mr. Jones, p. 1252; by Mr. Coffee of Nebraska, p. 1253 (striking out the language relating to marketing quotas on wheat); by Mr. Jones, p. 1262. Mr. Casey, Democrat, of Massachusetts, was elected a member of the House Committee on Appropriations. Items of particular interest in the appendix: speech of Mr. Martin of Colorado on the farm bill, November 30; letter from President Roosevelt to Mr. Culkin regarding monopoly in the marketing of dairy products; speech of Mr. Gilchrist on the farm bill, December 1.

Wallace on Recovery A set of policies through which business, labor, agriculture and the government might cooperate "in a common sense way to resume the recovery march" was put forward by Secretary Wallace Monday night in a coast-to-coast radio broadcast. He set the national goal as a sustained volume of industrial production that would mean greater profits to capital, greater "real" wages for labor and greater purchasing power for farm products. (Press.)

December 8, 1937

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 7—Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-14.50; cows good 6.25-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-8.25. Hogs: 150-200 lbs good and choice 8.15-8.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 7.90-8.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.10. Slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.35; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $111\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $107\frac{1}{4}$ - $110\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $86\frac{1}{2}$ - $90\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 92-110; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $95\frac{1}{4}$ -99; Chi. $101\frac{1}{4}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $95\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 66 1/8-70 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $54\frac{3}{4}$ -56; St. Louis $57\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3, Chi. 54-55 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 1/8-28 3/8; K.C. $30\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $31\frac{3}{4}$ - $32\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 78-80; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 71-77; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $197\frac{1}{2}$ - $208\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.10-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 57¢-61¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan and Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-67 1/2¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-1.40 per 50 pound sack in the East; 90¢-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Yellows \$1.25-\$1.50 in city markets; \$1.05-\$1.12 1/2¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Jersey type sweetpotatoes 75¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50 pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$22-\$25 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina pointed and round type 75¢-\$1.50 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in consuming centers. New York U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1 and McIntosh 90¢-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 7.84 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.48 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 7.82 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 7.99 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 40 cents; 91 Score, 39 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 37 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$; Y.Americas, $19\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-29 cents; Standards, $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 23-24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 49

Section 1

December 9, 1937

U.S. RECORD COTTON CROP A cotton crop 50 percent greater than that of last year and the largest in the history of the United States was predicted yesterday for 1937 by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. The crop was estimated at 18,746,000 bales, compared with 12,399,000 in 1936. This was 503,000 bales, or 2.3 percent greater than the November 1 forecast. In 1935 the crop was 10,638,000 bales, and the 5-year average, 1928-1932, was 14,667,000 bales. The previous record was in 1926, when 17,978,000 bales were harvested. While the total acreage expected to be harvested this year is 13 percent greater than last year, the yield per acre increased from 197.6 pounds in 1936 to an estimated 264.6 pounds this year, a gain of nearly 34 percent, and a record. (Press.)

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION House and Senate managers of the general farm legislation made plans yesterday to pass their respective bills Friday after the House smothered an attempt to write into its measure provisions for mandatory "parity" loans on all farm products, and the Senate, by a single vote, rejected an effort to make its bill conform to suggestions attributed to Secretary Wallace. By a vote of 113 to 81 the House expressed its confidence in the leadership of Chairman Jones of the Agriculture Committee and rejected the inflationary proposal offered by Representative Patman of Texas. Senate action was on an amendment offered by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming to provide that compulsory marketing quotas on corn not be invoked until supplies had reached 15 percent in excess of normal, or about 2,900,000,000 bushels. The Senate voted, 38 to 37, to reject the O'Mahoney proposal. (New York Times.)

SCIENCE PROGRAM Three of America's foremost men of science were the principal speakers yesterday afternoon before the Congress of American Industry under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers. They were Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, head of the California Institute of Technology; and Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research and president of the American Chemical Society. Broad trends of fundamental and abstract science, the scientists told the business men, must be considered in their effects on business at least as much as trends in government, labor relations and other economic and social factors. In the last few years, they pointed out, no other single influence has played so great part in remolding industry and speeding commerce as fundamental scientific research. (New York Times.)

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Christmas Holly Genevieve Monsch, writing in American Forests (December) on "Christmas Holly", says in one paragraph: "Our Christmas hollies may be multiplied by seed or propagated vegetatively by layering, woodcuttings, budding or grafting, methods fully described by Perkins Coville, forester of the Department of Agriculture, in 'Growing Christmas Holly'--Farmers' Bulletin 1693."

Mexican Land Use To offset rapidly rising costs of living, the Mexican government has decided to intensify agricultural production through idle land use, El Nacional said recently, according to a Mexico City report by the United Press. The newspaper quoted President Lazaro Cardenas as saying: "I have instructed the Department of Agriculture to grant free use, only during 1938, of those lands solicited and proved to be idle...Our purpose is not only to increase the field laborer's earnings, but to decrease the cost of living and increase our exports." (Wall Street Journal.)

Cold Storage Lockers Business Week (December 4) in an article on cold storage lockers, says in part: "Over 2,000 plants have been established to date (Iowa leads all states in installations, with over 200 plants). Some are cooperative; more are individual or corporate outfits, each harboring from 50 to 2,000 individual lockers. Average number of lockers per plant, 350-400; popular size of locker is 16 x 18 by 24 inches, capable of holding over 200 pounds of frosted meats and vegetables. As yet few plants have cropped up on the Atlantic Seaboard, and few, indeed, in cities... Locker operators count an income from each locker rental of \$10-12 annually, plus processing fees which bring gross income to \$20-30 annually per locker. Typical processing charges per pound are: chilling, cutting, wrapping, freezing and placing meats, fish or poultry in lockers, 1 1/2 cents; freezing and placing vegetables in lockers, 1 cent; grinding sausage or hamburger (unseasoned), 2 cents; rendering lard, 3 cents; curing, pickling or smoking meats, 3 cents. Farmers who have been enjoying locker storage for a number of years report net annual savings on meat and groceries of \$100 or more per family, plus the satisfaction or having access to foodstuffs, the peer of those to be found in metropolitan centers...Meat packers, who feared locker storage competition, are finding two heartwarming facts; meat consumption is going up in farm districts; they are getting new business because few farmers raise all the kinds of meat they like to eat."

American Chestnut "There are rumors that the American sweet chestnut may now be found growing wild, suckering from old stumps, and bearing a few nuts, and that this is evidence that the chestnut blight is dying away," says Florists Exchange (December 4). "We have followed this up rather carefully and find that these advances are not permanent; the blight finally gets them. It is said that the greatest hope lies with forms of the Chinese chestnut which the U.S. Department of Agriculture is helping to develop. Some dealers are also advocating and selling the Spanish chestnut, *Castanea sativa*, known in the trade as *C. vesca*..."

December 9, 1937

Congress, Dec. 7 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787); continued consideration of committee amendments to the bill. Messrs. McAdoo, Austin, Pope and Bankhead submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill. The House continued debate on the Jones farm bill (H.R. 8505). An amendment by Mr. Jones, providing for apportionment of acreage allotment to counties and minor civil subdivisions, was agreed to. Items of particular interest in the appendix: speech by Mr. Woodruff on the farm bill December 1; article by Mr. Pettengill in Rural Progress, "The Farmer and Free Enterprise."

Conciliated Farm Debts Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, has warned farmers not to be intimidated into paying old debts already settled from refinancing loans made by the Federal land banks or the Land Bank Commissioner. Goss said many farmers have given new notes for cancelled debts, under "persuasion" of former creditors who had agreed to scale down their claims and settle for what the farmer could borrow from the land bank and the commissioner. The courts have repeatedly held that such creditors violate a legal contract when they attempt to collect more than the amount of the claim, as reduced by the "scale-down agreement." (FCA, No. 9-13.)

Australian Trade Policy The trade diversion policy of Australia, including the licensing system which sharply reduced imports into Australia of United States goods, will be abandoned, Minister of Trade T. White announced, says a Canberra report by the United Press. Mr. White said a system of adequate duties would be substituted as an "important prelude" to general discussions for revision of the Ottawa agreements which comprised trade pacts among the United Kingdom and the Dominions. He said the licensing system quotas will be abandoned early next year, except on motor chassis. In the meantime, he said, the licensing system would be revived so that licenses for goods not competitive with Australian industries would be granted for imports irrespective of the country of origin. Goods competitive with Australian products will remain on the licensing basis, pending determination and application of adequate duties.

Transparent Can for Food A large German canning establishment has succeeded in producing a satisfactory container for preserved foods from a transparent plastic material technically known as acetyl cellulose which is treated with oil lacquer, according to a report to the Chemical Division, Department of Commerce. A feature of the new container contrasted with tin is its transparency which enables purchasers to see what they are buying, the report states. The top and bottom of the new container is made of tin, which provides it with the necessary stability so that it may be handled in the same manner as cans made entirely of tin. As the German canning industry used 137,000,000 containers in packing last year's crop of fruits and vegetables, for which tin had to be imported, this new container is being encouraged by the government in furtherance of the Four Year Plan of economic self-sufficiency.

December 9, 1937

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

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December 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-14.50; cows good 6.25-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-8.25. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.10-8.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 7.85-8.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.40-8.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.40; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $109\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $111\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $91\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $92\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $94\frac{1}{4}$ -99; Chi. 100 - $103\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $97\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $68\frac{1}{4}$ - $72\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 55-56; St. Louis $57\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 54 - $55\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $28\frac{1}{8}$ - $28\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. $30\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $31\frac{1}{4}$ - $31\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 malting barley Minneap. 78-80; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 71-77; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 198-209.

Maine sacked green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in city markets; 56¢-60¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks $\$1.37\frac{1}{2}$ - $\$1.45$ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1-\$1.22 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock $\$1.22\frac{1}{2}$ - $\$1.40$ in consuming centers; \$1.05 \$1.10 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 70¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$24-\$26 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.25 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. New York U.S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.40 and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 12 points from the previous close to 7.96 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.62 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 7.89 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 8.06 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $40\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $39\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $27\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, 24- $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 50

Section 1

December 10, 1937

**U.S.-BRITISH
TARIFFS**

A London report by the Associated Press says the Federation of British Industries declared yesterday that in the promised negotiations for an Anglo-American trade treaty the United States should make "substantial reduction of her tariff" as the first step toward balancing trade between the two countries. The federation, most influential organ of British industry, sent Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain a statement containing this declaration and urging the United Kingdom to "retain freedom of action" in dealing with the American trade situation. The statement declared "...there is thus every inducement for her (the United States) to seek openings both in Europe and in British markets overseas for a surplus of goods which her internal market under present conditions cannot absorb..."

BRAZILIAN

Officially authorizing the export of lower types of COFFEE EXPORTS coffee, President Getulio Vargas of Brazil has signed a decree permitting immediate exportation of coffees above type 8, heretofore prohibited, says a Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times. Such coffees, the decree provides, must not contain more than 1 percent of impurities nor be unfit for human consumption, meaning moldy and similar conditions. When Brazil tightened the coffee destruction policy, exportation of coffees above type 8 were prohibited, even though certain world markets demanded them for blending purposes. African coffees were replacing these types and Brazil lost out.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIAN
SUGAR PACT**

A ten-year agreement governing the production and export of sugar from Czechoslovakia has been made by the ninety-two sugar companies of that country, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The domestic contingent, amounting to 308,248 metric tons of refined and 344,026 tons of raw sugar, has been divided among the companies which operate 122 processing mills and refineries. The importance of this action, attaches of the Department of Commerce said, lay in the fact that it appeared to be a step toward Czechoslovakian cooperation in the export contingents fixed at the sugar conference in London earlier this year. (Press.)

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"Game to Spare"

H. L. Shantz, of the Forest Service, is author of "Game to Spare" in American Forests (December). He says

in part: "The United States Forest Service has made game management an integral part of forest management. Game is just as much a crop as timber for the mills or forage for livestock. We want the best possible crops. And to produce them, we know, as every farmer knows, we must manage lands and herds with utmost constant care. And when crops are mature it is customary to harvest them. It was a crop of elk too big for its pasture that recently made it necessary to speed up hunting in the Flathead National Forest, Montana...It is just as necessary to regulate the number of game animals in the forests and on the ranges as it is to sell off finished and surplus livestock which would soon overtax the forage resources of a farm. If a farm or range retains too many grazing animals, reduced condition and value and even decimation by starvation or disease may be expected sooner or later, and the carrying capacity of the pastures is damaged in the bargain. Balancing the herds with the feed production is the plain philosophy of game management."

Part-Time Farmers

Business Week (December 4) reports that "at the last semi-centennial census, covering the year 1934, fully 2,077,474 out of the nation's 6,632,124 farm operators were able to make a little additional money either by hiring out to neighboring farmers; or, what proved to be more important, by working at pursuits entirely divorced from agriculture. In fact, 71.4 percent of two-job farmers earned their extra remuneration by jobs in industry, road work or other non-agricultural occupations. Between 1929 and 1934, the number of farmers who could supplement their own farm income by work off their farms increased 9.2 percent. Some of this increase was made possible by better roads and more cars. But the drought of 1934 made such supplementation essential for farmers in the Dust Bowl, many of whom found road work a lifesaver. The special study of 'Part-Time Farming in the United States,' just released by the Census Bureau, analyzes this group of farmers in great detail..."

"The River" A Film

"'The River', second of the object lessons on control of natural resources prepared by a New Deal agency, was shown in Washington Tuesday night before a specially invited group which included high Government officials, Senators, Representatives and members of the diplomatic corps," says the Baltimore Sun (December 8). "Following up 'The Plow That Broke the Plains,' a motion picture which dealt with drought and dust storms, 'The River' portrays the story of unchecked rivers and rainfall and closes with a tribute to the work being done in the Tennessee Valley to hold back the floodwaters and generate power. The settings are on the hills, the valleys and the Mississippi River and its tributaries; its actors the people who live there. It was written and directed by Pare Lorentz, who made 'The Plow' and who, with three camera men, traveled up and down the Mississippi Valley, from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, for the scenes. Already praised by numerous motion picture critics for its technical excellence, 'The River' also appealed to its laymen's audience

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through its dramatic qualities, as indicated by the close attention given its showing and the applause which marked its conclusion. It begins with shots of the distant sources of the waters which flow into the Mississippi, with a narrator--Thomas Chalmers--naming in a sort of free verse the various tributaries as the scenes move on down to the larger rivers, which finally merge into the Mississippi, and then flow into the Gulf..."

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787); continued consideration of committee amendments to the bill. Messrs. Pope and Thomas of Oklahoma submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill. The House continued debate on the Jones farm bill (H.R. 8505); amendments agreed to: by Mr. Lucas, p. 1432; by Mr. Jones, p. 1445; by Mr. Lucas, pp. 1459 and 1461. Bill approved by the President: S. 2675, to amend certain sections of the Federal Credit Union Act; approved December 6, 1937 (Public No. 416, 75th Congress). Items of particular interest in the appendix: speech by Mr. Stefan on the farm bill November 30; radio address of Secretary Wallace before a wheat meeting at Wichita, Kansas, November 23, "A National Program for Wheat".

Do Genes Exist? "Observations on the spontaneous mutations of fruit flies lead him to the revolutionary conclusion that the genes, fundamental units of heredity upon which rest the foundations of the whole structure of the modern genetics, have been all along a mere figment of scientists' imagination, according to Professor Richard Goldschmidt of the Department of Zoology, University of California, formerly director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Germany," reports William L. Laurence in a long article in the New York Times (December 5). "While no one has ever seen a gene, its existence has been universally accepted by the scientific world as the means by which hereditary characteristics are transmitted from parent to offspring in the entire realm of nature, plants and animals. Its existence was postulated, just as the existence of the atom in the world of physics has been postulated, on the basis of a large array of experimental evidence, which could be best explained only on the supposition of special hereditary units, named genes, so minute that they could not be seen even under the most powerful microscope. In fact, it was on the basis of experiments in the inheritance of millions of fruit flies from which Professor Thomas Hunt Morgan of the California Institute of Technology worked out the hypothetical arrangements of the invisible genes inside the chromosomes of that insect's germ cell that the theory of the gene became so universally accepted, winning for Professor Morgan the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1933. Professor Goldschmidt's conclusions that the gene has no existence thus strikes at the very cornerstone of the present universally accepted theory of genetics. If these conclusions are accepted they will necessitate a revamping of the established ideas on genetics and heredity. They would also have an important bearing on experiments in protein chemistry and evolution..."

December 10, 1937

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 9--Livestock at Chicago. (closing quotations): slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-14.50; cows good 6.25-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.00-8.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 7.80-8.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.30-8.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.65-8.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.35-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 109 1/8-112 1/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.*Minneap. 108 1/8-111 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 H.Am.Dur.Duluth 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hd. Wr* K.C. 96-99 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 98; Rye, No. 2 Minneap. 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ -71 $\frac{3}{4}$. Corn, No. 2 yellow K.C. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 59-59 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 55-57 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats Minneap. 28 1/8-28 3/8; K.C. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 33. No. 2 malting barley Minneap. 78-80; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 71-77; No. 2 Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 199-210.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in city markets; 56¢-62¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.20-\$1.30 in Cincinnati; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in New York; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.15-\$1.50 in city markets; \$1.05-\$1.15 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$25-\$28 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed and Round type \$1.10-\$1.60 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1; McIntosh \$1-\$1.35 and Baldwins 75¢-80¢ per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 12 points from the previous close to 8.08 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.76 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 8.07 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 8.17 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 28 cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

* Prices basis ordinary protein.
Chicago-Nominal.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 51

Section 1

December 13, 1937

FARM BILL EXPENDITURES A drive to limit total expenditures under new farm legislation to \$500,000,000 a year and to cut present administrative costs by nearly 50 percent was started in the Senate Saturday with the support of Democratic and Republican members. The economy demands were brought out in the chamber just as the House measure passed Friday was conveyed formally to the Senate. As now drafted, the Senate bill would place no limitation on the amount of funds that could be devoted to administrative expense under the program it contemplates. Neither does the measure restrict the amount of money devoted to making so-called parity payments under crop adjustment contracts, the only stipulation being that whatever amounts are necessary to finance the program should be appropriated. (New York Times.)

FARM-LABOR ALLIANCE Marking the first contractual joint-action alliance between organized labor and organized agriculture, labor's Nonpartisan League, headed by John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chieftain, last night announced the terms of a compact it had signed with two farm groups having a combined membership of nearly 300,000. These organizations are: the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America--better known as the Farmers' Union--the third largest organized agricultural body in the country; the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, of America, a C.I.O. affiliate. (Baltimore Sun.)

ECONOMIC FOUNDATION Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation, announced yesterday he was donating securities worth approximately \$10,000,000 to the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation with the hope of promoting a wider knowledge of "basic economic truths." Mr. Sloan said /^{If he wanted to aid} "A broader as well as a better understanding of the economic principles and national policies which have characterized American enterprise down through the years, and as a result of which its truly marvelous development has been made possible." (Press.)

CALIFORNIA FARMS FLOODED Flood-burdened rivers of northern California threatened new destruction to homes and agricultural lands yesterday as the run-off from three days' torrential rain coursed seaward, says a San Francisco report by the Associated Press. Thousands of acres of fertile lands were under water. Clearing weather, after a night of rainfall, however, gave promise of relief.

Section 2

Soil Conservation Publication Miscellaneous Publication No. 293, "Soil Conservation Districts for Erosion Control", has been prepared by the Soil Conservation Service. It discusses how the Department of Agriculture may cooperate with farmers through state legislation, which a number of states already have passed.

Raw Materials Supply The League of Nations Economic Committee concluded its forty-seventh session recently by adopting an unusually brief report, notable mainly for its declaration of principles regarding the supply of raw materials. Recommending that governments follow these principles, the committee stresses that they deal with only one aspect of a great problem. Any assurances governments can give along these lines, it is said, will be effective only if "they form a part of international action on a wide scale covering the whole problem" dealt with in the raw materials committee's report. With an eye obviously toward Germany and Italy, the committee also says that "with the world's best will, exporting countries cannot pursue as liberal a policy as they would wish regarding the development and export of their raw materials if those countries accustomed to import raw materials are determined for their part to pursue policies which might seriously prejudice the interests of the raw material producing countries, particularly in such matters as uneconomic production of substitutes." (New York Times.)

Water Supply of Plants In a lecture in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (London, October) E. J. Salisbury discusses "The Plant and Its Water Supply--I". One paragraph says: "With the discovery of heavy hydrogen of mass 2, the so-called deuterium, came the recognition of the existence of heavy water or deuterium oxide... Still more recently comes the discovery of yet another hydrogen isotope, of mass 3, termed tritium, which occurs in ordinary water in a proportion of about seven parts in ten thousand million. Also there are minute traces of water in which an isotope of oxygen, of mass 18 instead of 16, is involved... The fact that some fruits, notably pineapples and tomatoes, yield fluid that contains a significantly higher proportion than usual of 'heavy water' indicates the plant's selective capacity, and the possibility that substances present in extreme dilution may be accumulated and become of biological significance."

Combustible Phosphorus Phosphorus, the chemical element which bursts into flame when exposed to air, is now being produced, and shipped, in tank car lots to open up a new field for chemical industry, says Science Service. This achievement is being hailed as one of the outstanding chemical industrial developments of the year. It was recognized by the presentation of the Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering award to a chemical company for this development. The purified phosphorus can be sealed in steel drums or even in tank cars and shipped to the chemical plants which turn the element into many uses.

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Medal Award Samuel H. McCrory, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, has been awarded the John Deere Gold Medal, to be given annually hereafter by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers for "distinguished achievement in the application of science and art to the soil." Formal presentation of the medal will be during the annual meeting of the society next June. The John Deere Gold Medal is a memorial to the man who hammered a piece of saw blade into the first all-steel moldboard, providing a plow that solved a stubborn tillage problem at a time when the Middle West was just beginning its farming development.

1937 Export Balance Secretary of Commerce Roper disclosed recently that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce estimates the 1937 excess of merchandise exports over imports at \$100,000,000 or more than three times the \$33,000,000 favorable balance in 1936. An increase in exports of agricultural products was responsible for the improvement, he said. In disclosing the sharp increase in the excess of the merchandise export balance, Mr. Roper recalled that "our critics" were disturbed because of the large import balance about four months ago. "Don't sell America," the Secretary commented, referring to the changed situation which the trade figures indicate, "buy it and hold it." The total value of American merchandise trade, exports plus imports, will total about \$6,400,000,000 for 1937, according to estimates of the bureau, against \$4,879,000,000 in 1936, and only \$2,934,000 at the low point reached in 1932. (N.Y. Herald Tribune, December 9.)

Cotton Practices Improper cotton practices in Oklahoma's cotton industry are costing the state's farmers \$50,000,000 a year, a recently study of L. L. Ligon, cotton specialist of the Department of Agriculture, stationed at Stillwater, Oklahoma, shows. These practices are planting on worn-out soil, planting short staple varieties, hog-round buying and growing mixed cotton and its further mixing at the gin. Though his study was confined principally to Oklahoma farms the results are applicable to Texas and other cotton-growing states. Ligon, together with other leaders in the cotton industry, is urging all cotton farmers in each cotton-growing community to agree to plant only one variety, to be selected for its suitability to the particular community, and to make arrangements with a gin to gin nothing but this variety of cotton. (Dallas Morning News, December 4.)

Losses From Farm Fires Farm fire loss in the United States will total some \$90,000,000, a reduction of about 10 percent from that of 1936 and earlier years, according to an estimate made recently by the farm fire protection committee of the National Fire Protection Association. The reduction is accounted for in two ways, according to Dr. David Price of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, chairman of the committee. First is the fact that conditions on farms have improved considerably, and, second, that there is more fire protection and prevention carried on through the country. (Chicago Journal of Commerce, December 3.)

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Congress, Dec. 9 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787); continued consideration of committee amendments to the bill. Messrs. Lee, Smith, Capper, Connally and Reynolds submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill. The House continued debate on the Jones farm bill (H.R. 8505). Amendments agreed to: by Mr. Gilchrist, p. 1518; by Mr. Jones, p. 1519; by Mr. Rees of Kansas, p. 1523; by Mr. Carlson, p. 1526; by Mr. DeRouen, pp. 1534-1535 and 1536; by Mr. Hancock, p. 1537; by Mr. Jones, p. 1541; by Mr. Hoffman, p. 1541; by Mr. Jones, p. 1542; by Mr. Hobbs, p. 1547. Items of particular interest in the appendix: speech by Senator King during consideration of the farm bill December 4; speech made by Thomas Paine in 1796, "Agrarian Justice," inserted by Mr. Brudick; radio address by Secretary Wallace on December 9, "Agriculture, Business, Labor, and Government", inserted by Senator Herring; speech by Senator Reynolds before N.C. Farm Bureau Federation on September 6, "Agricultural Relief"; speech by Mr. Robison on farm bill December 7, 1937; extension of remarks of Mr. Lemke, comparing provisions of Jones bill to provisions of Eicher-Massingale bill (H.R. 8521); extension of remarks of Mr. Johnson of Minnesota opposing reduction of Federal-aid funds for highways; extension of remarks of Mr. Cartwright, "Help the Farmer."

Congress, Dec. 10 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787); continued consideration of committee amendments to the bill. Messrs. Bailey and McKellar submitted amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill.

Mr. McKellar discussed briefly and had printed in the Record the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations made pursuant to the resolution (S.Res. 185, 74th Cong.) providing for an investigation of expenditures by the Federal Government for cotton cooperatives. By a vote of 267 to 130, the House passed the Jones farm bill (H.R. 8505). Amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole: by Mr. Flannagan, p. 1672; by Mr. Wilcox, p. 1675; by Mr. Dirksen, p. 1676; by Mr. Jones, p. 1680; by Mr. Case of S.D., p. 1680; by Mr. Andresen of Minnesota, p. 1684. Just before the bill came to a vote, the House rejected the Ford amendment placing cotton acreage allotments on a State-wide basis, the Coffey amendment striking out the provisions relating to marketing quotas on wheat, and the Boileau amendment designed to protect the dairy industry from competition by preventing diversion of certain land to production of dairy products. A motion by Mr. Andresen of Minnesota to recommit the bill to the Committee on Agriculture was rejected by a vote of 196 to 205. Mrs. Rogers of Mass. addressed the House favoring a strong civil service system. Since 218 members of the House have signed the petition to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of the wages and hours bill, a motion providing for such action will probably be debated on Monday, December 13. The House adjourned until Monday, December 13. Items of particular interest in the appendix: extension of remarks on the farm bill by: Mr. Griswold, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Boren, Mr. Wolverton, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Smith of Wash., Mr. Brewster; extension of remarks of Mr. Anderson of Mo., "How the Deane Plan Will Help the Farmer--Why the Farmer Should Support the Deane Plan (Embodyied in H.R. 1620)"; address by Gov. Benson of Minn. at Minn. Farm Conference Oct. 1, 1937, opposing "scarcity programs"; extension of remarks by Mr. Pierce, "Rural Arts Exhibit of the Department of Agriculture."

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

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**DEVALUATION
OF DOLLAR**

The New Deal won an important victory in its dollar-devaluation program yesterday when the Supreme Court, in a six-to-three decision, sustained the power of the Treasury to call gold-clause Liberty Loan bonds for redemption in currency without paying interest to their original date of maturity. Treasury experts construed the decision to mean a saving to the government of more than \$1,000,000,000 in interest on \$5,255,877,980 of such bonds outstanding on June 30. The majority opinion, written by Justice Cardozo, was read by Chief Justice Hughes. (Press.)

**CARNEGIE
EXHIBIT**

"A unique collection of simian embryos showing for the first time the successive stages of development from the one-cell egg to the stages where the organs have attained their main features, providing the first direct observations of the animal with the closest anatomical resemblance to man, was described in Washington yesterday at the annual scientific exhibit of the Carnegie Institution of Washington," reports William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "By correlation with the meager data available for the homologous early embryonic stages of the human species, it is found, the Carnegie embryologists stated, that the human embryo goes through essentially the same stages of development as the monkey, so that the new data give the first direct information on the process by which the one-cell egg becomes a man. The work was reported by Dr. George L. Streeter, director of the Carnegie Institution's department of embryology..."

**YUGOSLAV
TRADE PACT**

"As a result of the conversations between Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France and Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia yesterday the Franco-Yugoslav trade agreement that has been hanging fire for months will be signed today at the Ministry of Commerce and come into force on Wednesday", says Frederick T. Birchall, in a Belgrade wireless to the New York Times. "The agreement gives extensive facilities for trade between the two countries largely as a result of concessions by the French. The Yugoslav lumber trade especially benefits. The agreement abolishes the clearing system and provides that the 8,000,000 francs due to France under it will be paid through the Belgrade Government's Paris account..."

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Chemical
Industry

According to an article entitled "Facts and Figures of the American Chemical Industry", published by Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, during the current year chemical manufacturers have spent \$20,000,000, and chemical process industries several times this amount for research. It is pointed out that research in this field is of unlimited benefit in serving the public welfare, not alone in promoting health with antiseptics, pure water, insecticides, fumigants, waste disposal, etc., as well as in purely practical ways. A few instances of the way it has lowered prices are given: "Before research one pound of iodine cost \$4.50, after research, \$1.30; one ampule of salvarsan before research cost \$3.50 a dose, after research 20 cents a dose." Products have also been improved by chemical research: "In 1910 an automobile tire costing \$50 produced 5,000 miles; in 1936 a tire costing \$15 will give 20,000 miles. The estimated annual savings to American motorists amount to \$3,002,580,000." Chemical research has created new industries: "The production of synthetic resins in 1934 was over 100 million pounds, as compared with around 8 million pounds in 1924." (Science, December 10.) ..

Swineherds'
Disease

"From work recently reported by Dr. Paul Durand and his colleagues it seems as if yet another addition will have to be made to the already lengthy list of diseases communicable from animals to man," says the British Medical Journal (November 27). "As long ago as 1914 Henri Bouchet, a country doctor in Haute-Savoie, observed a peculiar disease in swineherds, to which he gave the name 'pseudo-typoid meningitis'. Other workers have encountered the same disease in Switzerland and Italy and have called it by a variety of names. The present authors give a careful clinical account of the disease (Arch. Inst. Pasteur Tunis, 26, 213 and 228, 1937) and describe its successful transmission under experimental conditions to human beings... How the disease is transmitted from pigs to man is unknown, but it is suggested that the louse may be responsible. Case-to-case infection in man does not occur... There seems to be ample scope here for further research."

Cuban
Sugar

"Cuba's outlook for the immediate future is better at the present moment than at any time for the past decade, thanks primarily to the enactment of a sugar law in the United States that provides an assured outlet for 1,700,000 to 1,800,000 long tons. A secondary factor, which may be of greater influence in the future than it has been thus far is the London agreement which seeks to retain a place for 940,000 tons of Cuban sugar in the international market. While Cuba, of course, is capable of producing a far greater amount than is represented by these figures, it is implied in every scheme of national or international control that some part of a country's productive possibilities must be sacrificed to greater stability in the marketing of a crop equal to the average of those produced during the past several years at prices which will yield a fair return if costs are kept from rising too greatly..."

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Livestock Exposition "All interested in the development of the livestock industry in the midwestern states may take pride in the records made at the International Livestock Exposition from that territory," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (December 8). "Kansas State College sent forward the winning stock judging team in the largest contest ever staged among college students... Oklahoma teams won in the junior crops, poultry and livestock judging contests limited to 4-H club teams. Kansas sent the best 4-H club team contesting in the social progress program. Oklahoma 4-H club members won three national championships for various types of club projects. A Nebraska college team was best in judging meats, while a Kansas team won similar honors among the 4-H clubs. The Oklahoma A. & M. College exhibited the grand champion steer of the show, also the best herd of three steers and the reserve champion... Nebraska University shares the honor in having bred the grand champion steer. For the first time in the history of the International a barrow fitted by a 4-H club boy has won the grand championship for fat hogs. This honor goes to Arnold Moore of Oklahoma who showed a Missouri bred barrow. Two Missouri 4-H club boys, Howard Bradley and Hale Thompson, won first prizes on their Angus steers... Such a record indicates that the colleges of agriculture and the 4-H club leaders are doing a splendid work in training the farm youth for the production of livestock..."

Booklet on Rats The U.S. Public Health Service thinks it has the biggest rat news since the burghers of Hamelin Welch'd on a chap called the Pied Piper some time ago, says a report in the Washington Post. Hot off the presses of the Government Printing Office is a 68-page booklet written by B. E. Holsendorf and illustrated by P. W. Clark, both of the P.H.S., which tells how rats cause \$2,500,000,000 damage a year in this country and then shows how the pest can be "architected" out of existence. Officials predicted that supplement No. 121 will become a best seller (15 cents) among Federal publications. It explains how residences, apartment houses, stores, stables, wharves--practically any structure, whether existing or in the planning stage--may be made invulnerable to "public enemy No. 1 among animal pests."

Objectives in Road Research "Road research is shifting its attention from the numerous problems of pavement construction, which for years dominated the proceedings of the Highway Research Board, to soils, safety and roadsides," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (December 9). "The chief reason lies in the very fact pavement questions have been so much discussed in the past. The road is more than pavement; it extends across the whole right-of-way and down into the ground to the lowest level of active drainage processes. The roadside includes shoulders, ditches, slopes, the trees and posts that have brought death to many travelers, the parking area along the side and in due course the sidewalk. This wide territory has had little consideration in analysis or research, but now that road scientists are giving it attention it should see improvement..."

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Congress, Dec. 11 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787) (pp. 1740-1754 and 1760-1778); continued consideration of committee amendments to the bill.

Messrs. Bilbo, Bankhead, La Follette, Overton, Pepper and Russell submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill (p. 1740). The Senate recessed until Monday, December 13. The House was not in session. Its next meeting is on Monday, December 13. Item of particular interest in the appendix: article by John C. Page in the Reclamation Era, "The Challenge of the Drought", inserted by Senator Norris (pp. 1783-1785).

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations, all unassembled: principal consultant in child welfare services, \$5,600, principal consultant in medical social work for children, \$5,600, Children's Bureau; senior physiologist (poultry) \$4,600; physiologist (poultry) \$3,800; associate physiologist (poultry) \$3,200; assistant physiologist (poultry) \$2,600, Bureau of Animal Industry; assistant marketing specialist (meat grader) \$2,600, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Applications must be on file not later than (a) January 10, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) January 13, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

B.H.E. Formula for Bread In Hartford, Connecticut, bread contracts are awarded annually by the cafeteria committee of the board of education from competitive bids, on specifications of the business manager and the cafeteria director. For many years, a disinterested committee of local home economists judged samples and every effort was made to consider "quality" (an illusive term difficult to define). The results were often unsatisfactory to both the dealers and the schools.....and in search for a definite gauge of value, there was discovered the formula for school lunch bread devised by the Bureau of Home Economics. Research departments of the bakery industry and its allied trades were contacted and complete and helpful information was received. Arrangements were made to have bakers, in private employ, test each formula as received, making a careful study of their success in each case. The conclusions were then presented to bakeries interested in the school order and they were urged to obtain further data and to make personal experiments. Thus at competitive cost, the school cafeteria director receives a dependable, nutritious product made from a formula that permits analysis. She makes a contribution to the nutrition of the local community because institutions and housewives are eager to find it in the market. She assures the bidders of fair and equal treatment. (Nation's Schools, December.)

Brazilian Wheat A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says higher duties on coal and wheat were recommended by the Economy and Financial Technical Council on its induction recently.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

December 15, 1937

FARM BILL
ACTION

The Senate yesterday went on record, by a vote of more than 2 to 1, against putting a limit on the amount of money that may be spent by the Government in the forthcoming farm-relief program. Senator Vandenberg's (Rep., Mich.) proposal to hold the expenditure to \$500,000,000 a year was defeated, 49 to 23. As now drawn, the bill simply provides that Congress shall appropriate "such sums as are necessary" to carry out the provisions of the legislation. (Baltimore Sun.)

BRITISH TRADE
CONCESSIONS

With tomorrow set as the "dead-line" for submitting written suggestions to the Committee for Reciprocity Information regarding items which might be included in negotiations for a trade agreement with Great Britain, importers yesterday sent more than a score of suggestions to Washington. Included in the list were proposals that linens, handkerchiefs, woolen goods, metallic pens, china clay, specialties in earthenware and chinaware, lace, Nottingham curtains and a variety of other English products be considered for possible tariff concessions. (Press.)

N.Y. GRANGE
MEETING

Calling upon the convention to "formulate a constructive program for agriculture and advancement of all people," Master Raymond Cooper of Oswego opened the annual session of the New York State Grange at Ogdensburg, yesterday, before nearly 2,000 delegates in the State armory. Mr. Cooper recommended a flat rate license fee on pleasure cars and light trucks; a long-term plan for building farm-to-market roads; continuance of indemnities for eradication of mastitis and Bang's disease; simplification of milk inspection, and continued advertising. (New York Times.)

CUBAN LAND

A Havana report by the Associated Press says that DISTRIBUTION Cuba's House of Representatives last night passed a bill providing for the immediate distribution of state lands to 30,000 Cuban farm families. Each family would receive a thirty-three acre homestead. The measure also provided for recapture of large tracts of state-owned lands now said to be held illegally by political beneficiaries. It was estimated recapture would permit the settling of still more families on free-holds within two or three years.

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Locust Scourge The New York Times Magazine (December 12) contains "Locust Armies Menace the Earth" by Donald Culross Peattie, who says that "the civilized governments of the world from Argentina to the Philippines, from Canada to South Africa, are probably spending \$20,000,000 a year trying to fight the most formidable rival of man on earth."

Xmas Tree Inspection Live or tubbed Christmas trees sold or transported in Pennsylvania must be state inspected for plant diseases and insect pests, warned J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. Every shipment must bear a certificate from the State Bureau of Plant Industry showing that it has been inspected. Violations are punishable by fine and imprisonment. These safeguards are required by the State Plant Pest Act. (Press.)

Calf Milk Experiment Country Life (London, December 4) contains a study on the relative values of raw and pasteurized milk for calves, made by the Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Kirkhill. It says in part: "One group of calves was fed on raw milk and the other on pasteurized milk for three months...Nineteen died, the relative proportions being five in the pasteurized and fourteen in the raw milk group; seventy-three calves survived. The results indicated no significant differences between the two groups as regards growth rate or condition...A post-mortem examination showed significant freedom from tuberculous infection in the calves reared on pasteurized milk; none had tuberculous lesions. The raw-milk-fed calves showed twenty-four reacting to the tuberculin test and twenty-three of these revealed the presence of tuberculous lesions...These facts definitely provide a guide to those anxious to establish tuberculin-tested herds of cattle."

Safeguarding Milk Supplies Safeguarding the nation's milk supply is put on the "must" list, for the benefit of the dairy industry as well as for the public's health, in a recent report on milk control in America, issued by the American Municipal Association. With improved farm conditions, it is pointed out, the time is now ripe for introduction and improvement of milk regulations. Safeguards already achieved against milk-borne infections are listed in the report. Only a negligible proportion of the raw milk and a rapidly decreasing percentage of the pasteurized milk now consumed comes from non-tuberculin tested cows. Delivery practices involving the transfer of milk from an open container have improved greatly. Sealed, single service containers and closed dispensing apparatus are on the increase in retail establishments. Uniform standards set up by the U.S. Public Health Service, representatives of the industry and of federal, state and local government agricultural authorities have found wide local acceptance. An ordinance recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service has been adopted by 700 communities. (Survey, December.)

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Congress, Dec. 13 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787) (pp. 1802-1806, 1809-1815 and 1817-1834); continued consideration of committee amendments to the bill. Messrs. Bankhead, Bilbo, Copeland, George and Russell submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill (p. 1801). Majority leader Barkley intimated that night sessions might be held in order to speed passage of the bill soon enough for the conference report to be agreed to by December 22 (pp. 1833-1834). The House began general debate on the wages-and-hours bill (pp. 1837-1865). The motion to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the bill was agreed to by a vote of 285 to 123 (p. 1841). The House received a letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a bill proposing an amendment to the Employees' Compensation Act applicable to civil officers of the United States; referred Committee on Judiciary (p. 1867). Items of particular interest in the appendix; speech by Mr. Michener on the farm bill December 9 (pp. 1882-1885); extension of remarks by Mr. Moser on the farm bill (pp. 1880-1881). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

N.Y.C. Milk Cooperative Business Week (December 11) reports that Holton V. Noyes, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, has espoused the cause of a milk consumers cooperative. "...Though it will probably be several months before consumers are able to clear the practical hurdles of setting up the complicated organization of a milk co-op, the Milk Consumers Protective Committee is already at work on plans for a city-wide organization, which will be jointly owned by farmers and consumers, to produce and distribute milk in the metropolitan area and serve as a yardstick to measure distribution costs. First move of the organization is in collecting members. These will probably come, mostly, from the lower middle classes... Either independent grocers or other existing store outlets will be used, and possibly special milk stations will be set up..."

Safeguard for Drugs The Journal of the American Medical Association (December 4) says editorially: "Senator Copeland of New York and Representative Chapman of Kentucky have elicited from the Secretary of Agriculture a report on recent deaths resulting from the use of elixir of sulfanilamide-Massengill. The report shows a total of seventy-three deaths which have been confirmed and twenty which were presumptively due to the use of that preparation. The essential facts in the report, submitted to Congress by the Secretary November 26, are already familiar to all who have read recent issues of the Journal. The report includes four ^{re}commendations as follows: (1) license control of new drugs to insure that they will not be generally distributed until experimental and clinical tests have shown them to be safe for use...Exemption for new drugs distributed to competent investigators for experimental work. A board of experts should be provided who will advise the Secretary of Agriculture on the safety of new drugs; (2) prohibition of drugs which are dangerous to

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health when administered in accordance with the manufacturer's directions for use; (3) requirement that drug labels bear appropriate directions for use and warnings against probable misuse; (4) prohibition of secret remedies by requiring that labels disclose fully the composition of drugs. Many foreign countries now impose this requirement. Many drugs manufactured in the United States are exported to such countries under labels bearing such disclosure. The same drugs are sold to our citizens under labels that give no hint of their composition..."

Inspection
of Poultry

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (December) prints a paper on inspection of poultry and poultry products by R. B. Mericle, of the Omaha office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Discussing the cost of inspection, he says in part: "Data obtained at plants having federal inspection indicated that the price per pound would be increased but the unit price per bird need be increased little, if any. The consumer will not be paying for a lot of inedible parts such as viscera, head and feet, which parts comprise approximately 25 percent of the undrawn bird and depend somewhat on the size and condition of the bird. Considerable saving in freezing and storing full-drawn birds in public cold storage, where the charge is based on a weight basis, is effected. Transportation also is less because freight costs are not paid on the entrails, head, feet and other parts of the carcass that have been removed. The day of government-inspected, full-drawn, ready-to-cook poultry is at hand and the consuming public must be educated to the advantages of purchasing poultry in this form. By buying such poultry the housewife would eliminate all the 'kitchen mess' of preparing poultry for the table and would be assured of a healthy and palatable product."

Oil Treatment
for Stored Eggs

The new vacuum-carbon dioxide oil treatment to keep eggs fresh in storage has now been applied on a commercial scale and found to be much superior to other commercial methods of shell treatment, Dr. H. G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, has announced. The commercial test involved a carload of eggs stored six months in New York City, following shipment from the Midwest. Sixty-five percent of the eggs oiled by the new vacuum-carbon dioxide method went into storage as U.S. Extras and 63 percent came out still in the same grade. The new treatment consists of placing the eggs in a vacuum chamber which draws the air out of them, dipping them in a tasteless, odorless, mineral oil in the chamber, then admitting carbon dioxide into the chamber to release the vacuum. The eggs automatically pull some of the carbon dioxide saturated oil into the pores of their shells. The oil in the pores of the shells prevents moisture and gas from escaping from the eggs. While in cold storage, the eggs do not shrink, and the carbon dioxide saturated oil seal stabilizes the alkalinity in the eggs and markedly retards quality changes. The treated eggs keep most of their original quality in storage, while untreated eggs become "watery". (Washington Herald, December 12.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

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HIGHWAY FUNDS BILL Representative Bacon of New York, second ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, introduced a bill yesterday in line with President Roosevelt's recommendation for a reduction in 1939 authorizations for Federal road aid, and called upon the majority party for support of its membership. The bill would cut existing authorizations for Federal road aid from \$214,000,000 per year to \$125,000,000 per year for 1939, 1940 and 1941. (New York Times.)

GRAIN FREIGHT RATE ORDER The Interstate Commerce Commission postponed yesterday from January 15 to April 15 the effective date of an order equalizing freight rates on grain shipments from the Southwest and Minnesota to Eastern markets. The order prescribed rates from Missouri River points to Eastern territory and the Buffalo terminal equal to those from Minneapolis and Duluth. The postponement was asked by railroads affected by the order. (Associated Press.)

PARASITIC LIFE CYCLES The discovery of the life cycles of seven species of a group of parasites, which throws new light on the origin and evolution of parasites in general, as well as on some of the important processes of evolution itself, was reported last night at the annual meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences and affiliated societies. (New York Times.)

INDIAN LAND WILDERNESSES Nearly 5,000,000 acres of wild country has gained protection against inroads of "mechanized civilization" through an order issued by Secretary Ickes and John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, designating twelve tracts of Indian lands in the West as "roadless" and four tracts as "wild." The order bars motor roads on areas in eight States, the largest being the 1,590,000-acre Rainbow Bridge region on the Navajo Reservation, in Arizona and Utah. Recalling "repeated encroachments" on the domain of the Indian, the department said that the areas covered will be among the few places on the North American Continent safeguarded from "depreciation." (New York Times.)

December 16, 1937

Bird Feeding "A bulletin of the U.S.D.A. on feeding of song birds during the winter should be in every farm library," says Farm and Dairy (December 10). "Write for Farmers' Bulletin 912, 'Attracting the Birds', Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C."

U.S.S.R. Rubber Paving Tests For some months a pavement of black and brown rubber has been under test at the entrance to a large plant, where traffic is very heavy, in Moscow, Russia. After nine months, during which time the pavement has carried thousands of trucks and wagons, and track-laying tractors have been run during the entire night, the experiment has been declared successful, according to a report from the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The pavement is noiseless, it is said that neither snow nor ice remains on it in winter and it is easy to wash. The Moscow City Council is now negotiating for the laying of rubber pavements in one of the large sections of the city. (American City, December.)

Improved Egg Drying "Chemists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have developed a new process for drying of egg whites, which may mean a great deal to the producer in improving the use of this product," says A. D. Oderkirk, Iowa State College, in Country Gentleman (December). "The new process requires only about a third to a quarter as much time as the old fermentation method, yet the finished product more nearly resembles the fresh egg white...The new process is carried on at a temperature of about 41 degrees F. and few if any bacteria develop. The new method gives a superior product. Bakers, candy makers and other food industries use dried egg white at the rate of more than 1,500,000 pounds a year. When one considers that 100 pounds of liquid whites will yield only about 13 pounds of dried albumen, the importance of this sales outlet to the producer becomes apparent. It means that tremendous quantities of liquid egg whites are used to produce the dried egg whites consumed in this country. The food industries are not the only buyers of dried egg whites, for they are also used as a clarifying agent for wines, sizing for paper, textiles, fur and leather; body for pigment in special varnishes; an emulsifying agent in the alum tanning of light leathers; and as an adhesive for bottle caps and gold leaf."

Byproducts of Chemistry The old definition of the word byproducts, as applied in the chemical industry, is growing obsolete, says Science News Letter (December 11). All too often the byproducts of a chemical process may outstrip the "parent" product in importance. Chemical companies making caustic soda by the electrolysis of salt solution obtain chlorine and hydrogen as byproducts. If the demand for caustic soda lessens as it has done occasionally and the demand for chlorine and hydrogen increases, as it is doing, the caustic soda may be considered a byproduct. True byproducts are becoming fewer, notes the magazine Fortune (December) in a comprehensive article.

December 16, 1937

Wildlife Feed "Feeding Wildlife in Winter," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1783, is off the press. It was prepared by the Bureau of Biological Survey and discusses methods of winter feeding for wildlife that actual experience has proved valuable. The bulletin is free to all Department workers.

Reprint Service Elmer C. Bratt, Lehigh University, in a letter to the American Economic Review (December) says: "The attention of the writer has recently been called to the fact that there is in existence no adequate organization for the exchange of economists' reprinted papers...The American Economic Association is the logical organization to centralize the exchange of reprints. It is logically, at least, the coordinating society for several special interest societies, and the sister social science societies not so linked have a smaller membership...The editor of the Review suggests that members comment on the benefit which might be derived from a reprint exchange service, the best way to set up such a service and whether it would increase the attractiveness of membership in the Association."

Food & Drug Report Control of food and drug adulterations having a direct bearing on public health continued to require the major efforts of the Food and Drug Administration in the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of W. G. Campbell, chief of the administration. Mr. Campbell comments on the 1,700 court cases terminated in the year--1,355 food cases and 345 drug cases. "Fines varied," he says, "from sums as low as \$1, \$2 and \$5 to a maximum actually paid of \$1,500. Much higher fines were imposed in several cases but were remitted in large part by the courts. Three jail sentences imposed in connection with second offenses were also suspended and the defendants placed on probation. In pleas of guilty to the adulteration of olive oil with tea-seed oil, two defendants were each fined \$6,000 but \$5,000 was subsequently remitted in each case. Courts in general vouchsafed no explanation for the imposition of nominal penalties. In one instance of a \$2 penalty for the shipment of filthy and decomposed walnuts, the court indicated that it had taken into consideration the fact that the defendant had suffered a \$1,400 loss in the seizure and destruction of the shipment by the Government. In another instance dealing with a practically worthless product offered as a treatment for serious diseases of the eye, the court imposed without comment a fine of \$1 and costs of \$35. Other courts have indicated a growing interest in the public protection afforded by the Food and Drugs Act..."

British Bar Nitrite Cure Meat and meat food products in which nitrites as such have been used cannot be exported to England and Wales after January 1, 1938, according to a recent announcement by the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry of changes in English public health regulations covering imported foods. (National Provisioner, December 4.)

December 16, 1937

Congress,
Dec. 14

The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787) (pp. 1895-1930); continued consideration of committee amendments to the bill. An amendment by Mr. Vandenberg, limiting the cost of carrying out the bill to \$300,000,000, was rejected by a vote of 23 to 49 (pp. 1914-1930). Messrs. Bone, Russell, Bankhead and O'Mahoney submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill (p. 1890). Both Houses received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1916; referred Senate Committee on Post Offices and Roads (p. 1889) and House Committee on Roads (p. 1990). Both Houses received the first annual report of the Federal Fire Council; referred Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds (pp. 1889 and 1982). The House continued general debate on the wages-and-hours bill (S. 2475) (pp. 1935-1987). Roads (see Senate proceedings). Federal Fire Council (see Senate proceedings). Item of particular interest in the appendix: letter from John H. Pitts to Mr. Pearson regarding the agricultural section and the wages-and-hours bill (pp. 2011-2012). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Pennsylvania
Wildlife

The New Republic (December 15) in a short article on the preservation and propagation of wildlife in Pennsylvania, says: "The hunters themselves pay for the program. There were 525,000 of them in 1936, and each one bought a license for \$2. There were also 8,000 out-of-state hunters who paid higher fees and there were 150,000 farmers who, with their immediate families, could hunt on their own land without buying a license. All the license revenue was expended by the game commission. It paid for breeding game (pheasants, partridge, rabbits, wild turkeys); it paid for maintaining more than half a million acres of game preserves and for 184 sizable game refuges where hunting is strictly forbidden. It also paid for game protectors and for a school where each of them is given a year's training. And it paid the costs of a new plan under which the farmer, in return for leasing his hunting rights to the game commission for a period of at least five years, has a safety zone placed around his building, has several little game refuges established on his land and is remunerated for any grain he leaves standing for game food..."

U.S.D.A.

Three new regional laboratories for investigation of regional problems of agriculture were outstanding developments last year in the program of scientific research in which the states are cooperating with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, according to James T. Jardine, chief of the Office of Experiment Stations, in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture. A laboratory for study of animal parasites in the Southeast, one for development of swine breeding in the North Central States and a third laboratory for sheep improvement in the range states, were approved under provisions of the Bankhead-Jones act.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 55

Section 1

December 17, 1937

RFC LOANS FOR
RAILROADS

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation stands ready to make funds available for hard-pressed railroads until the Interstate Commerce Commission can take steps to increase the revenues of the carriers, Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman, said yesterday. Asserting in a press conference that his agency had "a little money" for loans to distressed railroads, Jones said he believed a few carriers would need "tiding over until they can get rate increases." (Washington Post.)

MERIT SYSTEM
RECOMMENDED

Professor H. H. Chapman of the Yale Forest School urged yesterday a "strengthening" of the merit system of public employment under the civil service as the "main hope of salvaging our institutions," says a Syracuse report by the Associated Press. In a speech at the annual convention of the Society of American Foresters he declared that "through this force alone can the permanent interests of the entire public be preserved and advanced in the face of the destructive raids of short-sighted, selfish groups seeking immediate advantage."

HOUSING BILL
REPORTED

The House Banking and Currency Committee reported favorably yesterday the Administration's new housing bill with several amendments. One amendment written in the bill would extend Federal Housing Administration insurance to homes in rural areas costing up to \$2,500 which are not eligible for insurance because of lack of such facilities as water and electricity. (New York Times.)

N.Y. MILK
PRICE LAW

The New York State Grange, estimated by its leaders to represent "135,000 farm folk," overwhelmingly adopted yesterday a resolution favoring continuance of the Rogers-Allen state milk price bargaining law. The Rogers-Allen law, passed by the 1937 legislature, permits milk producers and distributors to bargain on the price to producers. It became effective after the expiration of state milk price-fixing last April. (Associated Press.)

December 17, 1937

How to Keep
Xmas Trees

The Federal Tiary in the Washington Post (December 16) quotes a member of the Forest Service on keeping Christmas trees fragrant and green during the holidays: "Set the tree in a wide-mouth bottle or crock which holds about a gallon of water. Mix five grams of citric acid and six grams of malic acid in three quarts of water. When the tree is set up in the crock and supported with small wires or other suitable supports add fifteen grams of calcium carbonate to the acid solution and pour the whole solution into the crock. As the tree uses up the solution, add water." These chemicals are inexpensive, he says, and the formula should serve the purpose for most species used as Christmas trees. Hemlock, however, is one tree which does not respond to this treatment, the forester pointed out.

Chemistry
in Disease

"Chemistry is very much to the front in relation to disease," says an editorial in the Medical Record (December 1). "Chemotherapy is an important branch of applied science... Recently victories have been scored against staphylococci and streptococci. Prontosil, a simple dye, has been found effective against them without harming the patient. Other drugs of like molecular structure have been synthesized, one of which, prosoptasine, has been employed successfully in the treatment of erysipelas, tonsillitis and scarlet fever. These successes raise hopes. There are unlimited numbers of drugs which can be synthesized and it is reasonable to believe that many valuable therapeutic agents are yet to be discovered. The making and testing of them is unremunerative which no doubt is the chief reason why more of them have not been discovered..."

Entomologist
Honored

Robert E. Snodgrass, Department entomologist, has been elected an honorary fellow in the Royal Entomological Society of London. Honorary membership in this society--one of the oldest entomological societies in the world--is limited to twelve, all elected for their contributions to the scientific study of insects. Mr. Snodgrass was elected because of his important morphological work on insects. His extensive research on the comparative anatomy of insects has made it possible to establish many important and interesting relationships among the various insect groups, according to Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Kansas Farm
Accidents

"There is abundant food for thought, and an imperative call for action, in the 'Farm Accident Primer' just issued by J. C. Mohler, chairman of the farm accident committee of the Kansas Safety Council," says an editorial in the Topeka Capital (December 8). "Kansas cannot afford an average of 3,000 farm accidents a year, with an average of 107 deaths and 160 persons permanently crippled. In addition there is the suffering, doctor bills and the loss of time that foots up to 340 years in a single year. The

tractor is responsible for one-third of the fatal injuries from farm machinery and 12 percent of all fatal farm accidents. Falls from wagons, implements, trees and ladders account for many injuries. Saws and axes in wood cutting take their toll. Use of gasoline and kerosene in cleaning, for starting fires, injuries from cranking gas engines of autos, tractors and combines also add to the list. The kicking horse and mule are most dangerous of farm animals; next, goring bulls, old boars and sows at farrowing time, add to the total casualties..."

Congress, Dec. 15 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787) (pp. 2065-2110); agreed to a committee

amendment authorizing appropriation of "such sums as are necessary" to carry out the act, in that way not limiting the amounts which may be appropriated, by a vote of 48 to 38 (p. 2072); also agreed to an amendment by Mr. Barkley which limits the amount of administrative expenses in the District of Columbia to 1 percent of the total amount appropriated (pp. 2090-2091). Mr. Murray submitted

amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3043) to provide for farm loans for crop production and harvesting during 1938 (p. 2064). The House continued debate on the wages-and-hours bill (S. 2475) (pp. 2026-2060). Item of particular interest in the appendix: extension of remarks of Mr. Arends on the farm bill (pp. 2124-2145). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

British Land Articles The Field (London, December 4) says editorially: "Commencing with this issue the Field is publishing a series of 16 articles under the title, 'The Land and the Nation'. In the main these articles deal with the fertility of the land. The agricultural act, 1937, in coping with this problem, offered a subsidy on lime and basic slag...No such series has been attempted before. We think the importance of the subject merits its publication and also the title which it bears. It cannot be stressed too frequently that the land is our greatest and most priceless heritage..."

Vocational Education "The Federal Government is building from the foundation of agricultural progress through the program conducted by the National Youth Administration at the Georgia Vocational and Trades School at Monroe," says an editorial in the Atlanta Constitution (December 6). "There approximately 70 boys and girls from the more remote regions of the state are being given courses in modern methods of farming and homemaking. They are selected from those young Georgians who have known the least opportunities for education and the way is made clear for them through jobs provided, sufficiently remunerative to pay all living and other expenses throughout their stay at the school. The length of each course is about four months and as one group leaves another comes. It is the hope of the N.Y.A. that these students will carry the newly acquired knowledge back with them into the home communities and disseminate it..."

B.D.I. Research Program O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture, called attention to new developments in the bureau's research program and cited the increasing use of research information by the dairy industry. "...Probably the bureau's most outstanding accomplishment during the year, in putting the results of research information to work in the field," he said, "was the inauguration of the program for recording the identity, family history, and production records of all animals in dairy-herd-improvement associations. This program is the outgrowth of 30 years of cow-testing association work and 19 years of research by the bureau in the breeding of dairy cattle. The bureau's breeding experiment had demonstrated that the surest and quickest way to develop strains of uniformly high-producing cattle is by the use of a good proved sire in each successive generation...With complete and accurate information on all cows and bulls in these associations available for study, it should be possible to make a genetic analysis of many individual herds in the near future. Such studies will enable members of dairy-herd-improvement associations to center their breeding program around animals and strains of known merit."

British Food Investigations Nature (London, December 4) reviews the Report of the Food Investigation Board for the Year 1937. It says in part: "It appears that the successful achievement of long periods of storage (of fruit) depends to a great extent on bringing the fruit to gas storage at a low temperature with the minimum of delay after gathering...The condition known as 'storeburn' is due to excessive evaporation of water and can be prevented if the food-stuff is suitably wrapped. Aluminum foil covered with waxed paper has been shown to be a suitable wrapping for both frozen lambs' kidney and poultry, when stored at -10 degrees C....Last year it was reported that muscular tissue from the carcasses of pigs that had been over heated before slaughter had an abnormally high electrical resistance; it has since been found that hams made from these carcasses showed an unusually high incidence of taint. Farm-killed pigs give low values for electrical resistance and a low incidence of taint. The electrical resistance of factory-killed pigs can be reduced to a certain extent by resting the animals before slaughter."

Odorless Cabbage The new odorless kind of cabbage (developed by Prof. C. H. Myers of the department of plant breeding at Cornell University) has a name now, says Science News Letter (December 11). It is called Cornell Early Savoy. It is described as "uniformly well crinkled, dark green foliage; heads of medium size, light green in color, semi-pointed, very crisp and succulent. Exceptionally fine for cooking." The small stock of seed was shipped to Denmark for multiplication. Now there are a couple of American seedsmen who have Cornell Early Savoy seed ready for the market. During the past summer small crops of it were raised in several places in upstate New York, where the heads found a ready market.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

December 20, 1937

U.S. ITALIAN TRADE PACT Italian trade discriminations against the United States are eliminated under a temporary commercial arrangement signed in Rome Friday by William Phillips, the American Ambassador, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. In return, the United States consents to continue her generalization of lower tariff rates embodied in reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and other countries. The temporary arrangement, the terms of which were announced by the State Department, is a device to operate until the completion of negotiations that have been in progress between Ambassador Phillips and the Italian Government for a new commercial treaty to replace the one of 1877. (Press.)

FREIGHT RATE INCREASES The Interstate Commerce Commission announced Saturday that freight rate increases estimated to give from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually to railroads would become effective today without hearings. These are in addition to increases estimated to yield \$47,500,000 granted in October. Among the increases granted were 4 cents a hundred on fresh meat and packing products, 3 cents on long hauls of sugar, 1 to 2 cents on brick and clay products, peanuts, fertilizers, vegetable oil, malt liquors and liquor containers, salt, soda, oil well supplies and glass containers. (Press.)

HOUSING BILL REPORTED A Senate banking and currency subcommittee voted unanimously late yesterday to report the Wagner-Steagall housing bill to the full committee when it meets today. The bill would amend the national housing act and is counted on by the Roosevelt Administration to stimulate private construction. The subcommittee, of which Senator Bulkley is chairman, struck out of the measure as passed by the House Saturday the revived title of the 1934 act by which the government was authorized to insure loans up to \$2,500 for making improvements on existing houses. (Press.)

NETHERLANDS TRADE ACCORD A Hague wireless to the New York Times says a three-month commercial accord between the Netherlands and Germany was signed in Berlin Saturday after several months of negotiations. It includes clearing regulations and its other clauses do not essentially modify the agreement expiring the end of this month. Negotiations for a treaty will be resumed early in the new year.

December 20, 1937

Autos on
the Farm

"Take your Uncle Sam's word for it, the farmers of America give more thought and spend more money on their automobiles than they do on their clothes," says the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph (December 9). "In the last roundup of statistics by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, figures are compiled to show that next to food, the average farm family spends most on the family car and its upkeep. In former years, clothing was the item of expense for farm families next to food, but clothing has dropped back to third place according to the latest figures. Clothing is listed as requiring 13 to 14 percent of the farm family incomes, while motor car outlay consumes 15 to 18 percent. Federal experts see some social significance in this development. It means that increased use of the motor car means wider social contacts for the farm family, more opportunities for recreation and the forming of friendships among the men, women and children who live on the farms. The federal survey shows another important fact--that farm families are thrifty and manage to provide something above a bare existence from their income. They manage in some way to save for a rainy day, although the cash income of thousands of farm families is under \$500 a year. The actual cash outgo for family necessities is under 60 percent in a greater number of instances than over that figure."

N.Y. Loose
Milk Ban

Milk sold by the glass in restaurants, soda fountains and all other food dispensing places in New York City for consumption on the premises where sold, must either be dispensed in original containers or be drawn from sealed dispensing devices satisfactory to the Department of Health after January 1, according to a resolution adopted by the Board of Health. This means the death knell of the unsanitary milk pump, the end of milk being poured out of quart bottles which frequently stand open, according to Dr. John L. Rice. (American Journal of Public Health, December.)

Weather
Service

What a national weather service can do in minimizing the unhappy--sometimes tragic--effect of the weather on mankind was shown in the last fiscal year, according to W. R. Gregg, Chief of the Weather Bureau, in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture. Much is heard of the occasional catastrophe caused by the weather, Doctor Gregg says, but little, if anything, of the many lives and hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property saved by taking the precautions made possible by the Weather Bureau's special forecasts and warnings. Advance news of high river crests kept down the death toll and economic losses from the Ohio Mississippi Valley floods that paradoxically followed within a few months of the drought. Without the bureau's timely warnings of extremely low temperatures, Doctor Gregg adds, practically the entire citrus fruit industry of southern California would have been wiped out by the record-breaking freeze last January. This year's aircraft accidents, Doctor Gregg says, emphasized forcibly that the time is still a long way off, if indeed it ever comes, when weather can be left out of the reckoning in planning aerial flights. Against the few accidents that attracted nation-wide attention, hundreds of flights were postponed or cancelled because of warnings of bad weather.

December 20, 1937

Congress, Dec. 16 The Senate continued debate on the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787) (pp. 2170-2220). Among amendments agreed to was one by Mr. McNary, agreed to by a vote of 41 to 38, which would prevent diversion of certain land to production of dairy products (pp. 2189-2202). An amendment by Mr. Smith, providing for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation of 6,000,000 bales of cotton to boost prices, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 39 (pp. 2204-2216). Mr. Lee's amendment in the nature of a substitute, providing for application of the domestic allotment plan, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 56 (pp. 2170-2177). Mr. ^{p. 2220}Bacon submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill. The House continued debate on the wages-and-hours bill (S. 2475) (pp. 2129-2165). Mr. Bacon spoke very briefly in support of his bill (H.R. 8712) to carry out the President's recommendations with respect to reduction of road appropriations and amendment of the Federal Highway Act (p. 2166). The House Committee on Banking and Currency reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 8730) to amend the National Housing Act (H.Rept. 1655). Items of particular interest in the appendix: speech by Mr. Collins on the farm bill December 2 (pp. 2228-2229); speech by Senator Ellender on the farm bill December 15 (pp. 2240-2242). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Congress, Dec. 17 By a vote of 59 to 29 the Senate passed and sent to conference the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787). Messrs. Smith, McGill, Pope, Bankhead, Hatch, Frazier, and Capper were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate (pp. 2244-2303). An amendment submitted by Mr. Bilbo directing the Secretary to establish, equip, and maintain four regional research laboratories for the development of industrial uses for agricultural products was agreed to (pp. 2263-2270). An amendment submitted by Mr. Schwellenbach and adding a new title (Title X) to the bill providing for crop insurance was also agreed to (pp. 2292-2294). An amendment submitted by Mr. Bailey was agreed to which directed the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the Congress "all money benefits***of \$1,000 or more***" (pp. 2299). The Senate recessed until Monday, December 20. By a vote of 216 to 198 the House recommitted the wages-and-hours bill (S. 2475) (pp. 2306-2358). Mr. Massingale addressed the House expressing the hope that provisions guaranteeing cost of production for farm products will be incorporated in the conference report on the farm bill (pp. 2358-2363). Mr. Rayburn announced that it was the intention of the leadership to dispose of the housing bill (H.R. 8730) on December 18, thereby completing all of the legislation the House would be able to take up in the extra session (p. 2358). Items of particular interest in the appendix: speech by Mr. Hobbs on the farm bill December 17 (pp. 2368-2370); extension of remarks by Mr. Pierce incorporating the Eastern Oregon Wheat League Report and Recommendations regarding a permanent farm program (pp. 2371-2372); extension of remarks by Mr. Coffey incorporating an article by Lowell Thomas Murray, of Tacoma, Washington, relative to selective logging in the timber industry (pp. 2372-2374); speech by Mr. Knute Hill urging restoration of purchasing power of farmers and laborers necessary to permanent recovery (pp. 2383-2384). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

December 20, 1937

Animal Industry Increasing mastery over animal diseases together Annual Report with greater skill in livestock production, through results of research, are current developments in the national livestock situation. In his annual report, Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, describes a wide range of federal activities that have contributed to more economical production and improved quality of livestock products. One outstanding result was the progress made in eradicating bovine tuberculosis. This project, now in its twentieth year, has resulted thus far in the testing of practically all cattle in 46 states. The work is now proceeding rapidly in the two remaining states—South Dakota and California. A similar campaign, now in its fourth year, is being waged against Bang's disease in cooperation with the states. This malady has been especially injurious to cattle. In addition to the field activities in this work, which include testing and slaughter of all reactors, the bureau has continued its scientific research investigations of other methods for controlling the disease. In a series of controlled experiments the calf-hood vaccination method of coping with the disease showed a high degree of effectiveness. As a result of these investigations the method is being given a practical trial in several hundred infected herds in various parts of the country.

Home Economics In a paper in the Journal of Home Economics (December) by Lydia J. Roberts, she discusses research in Research home economics, and says in part: "One of the reasons that we have so little unity in research and that we have failed to select the most significant problems of family living is that we have no common publication outlet for home economics research. Dr. Munsell's reports showed that the food and nutrition material was found in sixteen journals as well as in numerous bulletins. If the journal outlets for the other subject matter groups were added to these, it would make an imposing total...In food and nutrition, for example, the more purely chemical or biochemical the research is, the better the chance for its publication. Any experiment that is done on rats or in the test tube has a good chance of acceptance in the scientific journals; if it is done on human beings and uses chemical analysis it still has a place in these journals. But if it departs from these fields and attempts to solve some of the sociological or educational aspects of nutrition, what would be its publication outlet?...I am not necessarily advocating that another journal be added to the already large list; I am merely saying that if we wish to foster research on problems more strictly in the field of family problems, if we wish to encourage the research workers in the different fields to keep in touch with the research in other fields, one of the best ways of doing this would be through a common research outlet...Is there a need for a Journal of Home Economics Research?"

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 57

Section 1

December 21, 1937

WALLACE ON
PROFITS TAX

Modification of the undistributed-profits tax for the benefit of companies making outlays for expansion was urged at Philadelphia recently by Secretary Wallace in an address in which at the same time he opposed repeal of the tax. The Government's attempts to cease pump-priming and its aim of balancing the budget, the Secretary of Agriculture also said, may prove to have been too hasty in view of the current business recession. "A complete repeal of the undivided profits tax, with personal income taxes where they are," Mr. Wallace declared, "would make a farce of our whole theory of progressive taxation based on the principle that those best able to pay should assume a greater proportion of the burden. I believe that where corporations or individuals actually invest their money at risk in new expansion, employing both labor and materials, certain exemptions should be granted, but only on condition that the retained moneys not thus used should be even more heavily taxed...." (New York Times.)

SUGAR TREATY
RATIFIED

The International Sugar Treaty recently concluded in London by the United States and twenty-one foreign countries was ratified by the Senate yesterday with the understanding that if legislation setting up our own sugar quota system is terminated, the tariff on full duty sugar will be maintained at a rate not higher than that now existing. At the same time the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced the new 1938 sugar quotas for 6,861,761 short tons, 1,962,771 of which went to Cuba and 1,591,390 to the domestic sugar beet area. (Press.)

FUR FARMING
RESEARCH

The Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Carnegie Institution of Washington, is engaged in research work designed to help the fur farmer get better results with minks, it was announced yesterday. The facilities of the embryological laboratory at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore will be utilized in the study of these fur-bearing animals. Dr. Robert K. Enders, of the department of zoology, Swarthmore College, has been named a biologist of the survey. A collaborator of the survey in fur resources, he already has begun preliminary work. In making the announcement, the department explained that minks are raised in large numbers commercially, but on many fur farms difficulty is experienced in obtaining successful results during the limited breeding season of three or four weeks in the spring. (Baltimore Sun.)

December 21, 1937

Muskrat Field Station "Studies of the breeding and other habits of muskrats in the wild and under controlled conditions for developing better methods of managing them will be conducted at a new fur-animal field station recently established by the U.S. Biological Survey at the Blackwater Migratory Bird Refuge, near Cambridge, Maryland," says Fur-Fish-Game (January) in an editorial. "Dr. Herbert L. Dozier, newly appointed biologist of the survey, will be in charge of the research work. The Blackwater refuge not only attracts large numbers of waterfowl that follow the Atlantic flyway but is also one of the most productive muskrat areas along the eastern coast. It is located at the junction of the Little Blackwater and Big Blackwater Rivers and contains 8,000 acres of marshland, ideal for both waterfowl and muskrats..."

Biological Abstracts Biological Abstracts is a cooperative undertaking and the only instrument of its kind which abstracts and indexes the world's biological literature within the covers of a singly yearly volume. This non-profit, abstracting and indexing periodical is published with the cooperation of education and research institutions and biological journals generally, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. A change from an experimental to a permanent set-up for Biological Abstracts has been announced. The subscription price to institutions will be based on service rendered. It is generally agreed that education and industrial institutions rather than individual biologists should support the abstracting and indexing of biological literature as they support the indexing of current periodical literature in other fields. (Journal of Heredity, November.)

Living Standards "Because 'family well-being' is one of her major concerns, the presentday home economist finds it increasingly important to have a clear-cut picture of the living levels typical of different groups of American families and to appraise these levels in terms both of the family and of society," says Day Monroe, author of 'Levels of Living of the Nation's Families' in the Journal of Home Economics (December). "Heretofore such a picture has been incomplete...The Study of Consumer Purchases, begun in 1936, will fill many of the gaps in this national picture. It will provide facts concerning sources of income and consumption patterns of different types at different income levels, by occupational group and by various degrees of urbanization. This large-scale study is a co-operative venture; facts concerning families on farms and in villages and small cities have been collected and analyzed by the Bureau of Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture, while the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor has studied families in metropolises and large, medium-sized and small cities. The Works Progress Administration has financed the study; and with the Central Statistical Board, the National Resources Committee has helped plan and coordinate it. Data from this study are now being published as preliminary releases..."

December 21, 1937

Nature Books Howard Zahniser (Bureau of Biological Survey) in Nature Magazine (December) discusses the books of Dallas Lore Sharp, and also mentions Fur-Bearing Mammals of California, published by the University of California Press.

Oranges by Telegraph "You can now send oranges by telegraph---to cash in on the Christmas giving, the California Fruit Growers Exchange, biggest of the big citrus cooperatives, has made an arrangement with the big dot-and-dash dealers, so that you can walk into the nearest telegraph office and wire a box of oranges, grapefruit or lemons to Aunt Minnie," says Country Home (December). "The oranges, as you have probably guessed, do not go clicking through the air; all that goes is a message and an order on the neighborhood grower. The price you pay is based on up-to-the minute quotations."

Low-Cost Farm Houses Agricultural Engineering (December) says editorially: "A new Arkansas plan service handbook compiled by Deane G. Carter, head of the agricultural engineering department at the University of Arkansas reminds us that low-cost housing is more than a commercial speculation in many of the less prosperous agricultural areas. It is a stark reality...Mr. Carter has been commendably practical in giving important place in his book to two-room farm house plans which will be within the reach of some farmers now living in one-room shacks or in two-room cabins which need rearrangement or replacement. For the farmer in a favorable cash-crop position, or where natural building materials are not available; for the building supply interests which would enjoy his trade; and for the agricultural engineer who would help to improve his housing conditions, the hope of low-cost housing apparently lies in the direction of improved materials, handling and fabrication methods. There are completely prefabricated houses, partly prefabricated houses, prefabricated standard sections, mill work units, and various adaptable materials; but still not enough saving over comparable 'tailor-made' houses is shown to start a revolution in building. This suggests opportunity for more research in building construction..."

Mechanical Stone Picker Farm Journal (December) in an article by R. U. Blasingame, says that "now we have a stone picker which will pick all the stones from a field--stones as small as an egg, as big as a water bucket. Stones are gathered by a rake and rapidly revolving picking teeth which sink into the ground about three inches. The teeth clear the rake and throw the stones into a hopper with an A-shaped bottom. The hopper is emptied from both sides by merely pulling a lever. A roller in the rear of the machine firms the ground over which the picker passes. During recent tests at Pennsylvania State College, the machine picked stones from a field at the rate of about 12 tons an hour...The picker is almost entirely ready for production, so it should be on the market in a very short time..."

December 21, 1937

Congress,
Dec. 18

The Senate was not in session. Messrs. Jones, Fulmer, Doxey, Hope and Kinzer were appointed House conferees on the farm bill (H.R. 8505) (pp. 2392-2393).

Later in the day, upon the request of Mr. Rayburn, the House conferees were granted permission to sit during the adjournment of Congress (p. 2441.) By a vote of 324 to 23 the House passed the bill (H.R. 8730) to amend the National Housing Act (pp. 2391-2440). Item of particular interest in the appendix: speech by Mr. Treadway proposing that the exemption of Government officers and employees from taxation should be done away with.

Civil Service
Examinations

The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: senior mathematical statistical analyst, \$4,600; mathematical statistical analyst, \$3,800; associate mathematical statistical analyst, \$3,200; assistant mathematical statistical analyst, \$2,600, Soil Conservation Service, unassembled; junior tabulating machine operator, \$1,440, alphabetic accounting machine operator, \$1,440, assembled. Applications must be on file not later than: (a) January 17, if received from states other than those in (b); (b) January 20, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Persons
in Rus

J. F. Thaden, Michigan State College, is author of "Characteristics of Persons Listed in Rus" in Rural Sociology (December). (Rus is a biographical register of rural leadership in the United States and Canada.) A study of persons listed in Rus, he says in the conclusion, shows that: "Nine-tenths of them are specialists in agricultural techniques, and 83 percent of the men and 60 percent of the women were reared on the farm, or both on the farm and in the town or city. Migration of professional agriculturists from state of birth corresponds closely to that of the general population--being small in states from which few native-born have gone and large in states from which many native-born have migrated. However, leaders are approximately two and one-half times as migratory as laymen in comparing state of present residence with state of birth. The States that seem to be most proficient in the production of agricultural experts and specialists form a sort of belt across the central and north central part of United States extending as far west as Nevada, with practically all 'low' states lying to the south of this belt and most of the 'medium' states lying to the north or west. In proportion to total rural or farm population, agricultural educators and researchers are much more numerous in most of the New England and many of the Northern States than in the South. Among the many factors that contribute to human achievement, literacy and diversified democratic interaction appear fairly obvious and would seem to warrant continued promotion by present-day leaders."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 58

Section 1

December 22, 1937

WHEAT PRICES AND YIELDS Administration officials forecast yesterday continued low prices for wheat on the basis of a prediction of the Department of Agriculture that winter wheat would yield 630,000,000 bushels next year. This year's winter wheat harvest was estimated at 685,000,000 bushels. The harvest of all varieties was placed at 873,993,000 bushels. Officials said the acreage planted to the winter variety and the condition of the crop on December 1 pointed to another bumper yield. (Associated Press.)

SENATE VOTES HOUSING BILL Loaded with amendments pledging rural home-building aids and prevailing rates of pay for labor employed in a new residential construction program, the Administration's housing bill yesterday was sped through the Senate by a vote of 66 to 4, says the Washington Post. The bill would cut the cost of Federally insured home financing by reducing down payments and slicing interest, and at the same time facilitate credit through national mortgage associations. The bill, which passed the House last Saturday in widely different form, was sent immediately to conference. Since die adjournment shut off all chance of enactment before the next regular session.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF CHANGES Hope of restoring the Australian market to its former importance as an outlet for American goods was engendered among exporters yesterday by word that the Commonwealth has modified tariff restrictions on a wide range of American products, says the New York Times. According to the cabled advices reaching export executives, import licensing and other restrictions which have blocked American goods in Australia for several years are now being modified on all products except those which come into direct competition with Australian home industries. Included in the list of products to be accorded more liberal tariff treatment are cotton and rayon piece goods, iron pipe and a variety of other iron and steel products, wire, typewriters, plate glass, cameras, rubber, elastic, paper and many other items, according to the reports.

WORLD TRADE A Geneva wireless to the New York Times says world trade, which regained its 1929 level in the second quarter of the year, fell back 3 percent in the third quarter, according to the League of Nation's Monthly Statistics Bulletin just published.

Section 2

National Cotton producers of Mississippi and especially
Cotton Council the Delta, one of the greatest cotton-growing sections
of the South, are being well organized for a vigorous
campaign in the interest of Dixie's chief crop through the establish-
ment of a national cotton council, according to Oscar Johnston, one
of the leaders in the movement, and officials of the Delta Chamber of
Commerce at Stoneville, says a report in the New Orleans Times Picayune
(December 12). One of the first objectives of the council, leaders
assert, will be to advertise cotton through every conceivable medium.
This will be followed by research into new uses for cotton and new
possibilities for present uses. A third objective will be to seek
actively new markets at home and abroad and work for the adjustment
of trade barriers such as tariffs and lack of purchasing power abroad.
Plans are now being shaped for meetings to be held in every state in
the South to follow the complete organization of Mississippi, accord-
ing to Rhea Blake of Stoneville, secretary of the Delta Chamber of Com-
merce.

Department The third of a series of articles, "The Story of
Sociologist My Drift into Rural Sociology", by Charles Josiah Gal-
pin (formerly of the Department) is entitled "Fifteen
Years in the U.S. Department of Agriculture" and deals with his work
and associates when he was in charge of the Division of Farm Population
and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Incomes in In 140 villages selected as representative of
Villages American village life, half of 22,644 native white fami-
lies interviewed by the cross-section method in the
year 1935-36 were living on incomes of less than \$1,100 annually, ac-
cording to tabulation by the Bureau of Home Economics. In New England,
the median village family income was higher than this \$1,100 mark,
half the 2,005 families interviewed in 14 Vermont and Massachusetts
villages receiving more than \$1,232 and half less. In the Central States,
the median village family living was lower than \$1,100. Half the
2,079 families interviewed in 13 Pennsylvania and Ohio villages re-
ceived less than \$1,039 a year, half more. Half the 1,978 families
interviewed in 14 Michigan and Wisconsin villages received less than
\$1,086, half more. Half the 2,404 families interviewed in 19 Illinois
and Iowa villages received less than \$737 a year, half more. In the
Mountain and Plains States, the villages in the range livestock region
kept well to the higher income levels, half the 1,036 families inter-
viewed in seven Colorado, Montana and South Dakota villages receiving
less than \$1,285, half more. However, the villages of the wheat-grow-
ing belt, partially because that was a drought year, had low incomes;
half the 1,465 families interviewed in 15 Kansas and North Dakota vil-
lages received less than \$916, half more. On the Pacific Coast, Cali-
fornia villages showed a median income above the \$1,100 mark, and Wash-
ington and Oregon villages a median below it. Of 1,846 families inter-
viewed in 12 California villages, half got under \$1,355, half more;
in 12 Oregon and Washington villages, half of the 2,315 families inter-
viewed got under \$1,023, half more.

December 22, 1937

Trumpeter Swans Ample proof that closed seasons would solve the problem of our disappearing waterfowl is contained in a statement from the Department of the Interior that the trumpeter swan, largest and handsomest of our native waterfowl, is increasing. This bird, one of those on the protected list, has only two breeding grounds in the United States: Yellowstone National Park and the nearby Red Rock Lakes Refuge in Montana. Facing extinction four years ago, with less than 50 of the birds inhabiting this country, its numbers in 1936 were found to be 114. This year's figures estimate the number now inhabiting the same sections to be 158. (Nature Magazine, December.)

Improved Sorghums Prussic acid, that constant threat to livestock feeding on sorghum, has been greatly reduced in strains developed recently at the South Dakota Agricultural College. These strains come from Dakota Amber. While some carry enough of the poison to be almost instantly fatal to stock, one carrying the identifying number 39-30-S consistently runs very low in poison. Growers who have raised the new strain for the past two years find it valuable in other respects, namely, vigorous germination, firmness of stalks, leafiness, desirable height and evenness of maturity. Under certain conditions the new strain may develop enough prussic acid to be dangerous. Seed will be available to the public in 1938. The resistance of cane to drought and grasshoppers has been responsible for a great increase of interest in this crop. (Successful Farming, December.)

Frameless Wood Houses Frameless wooden houses to help meet the need for low-cost modern homes are being given final tests by the Forest Service. The Forest Products Laboratory expects to have plans for a modern four-room house costing between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Instead of a framework of timbers to which clapboards are nailed on the outside and lath and plaster are applied inside, the new frameless house is constructed of prefabricated plywood panels, made by glue-welding sheets of plywood to both sides of a light interior framework.

Schools for Cooperators In October the Cooperative League Institute, a "college for prospective cooperative executives," opened in New York City, with 20 students from 13 states and 1 foreign country. This is the first national training school for the American consumers' cooperative movement. In October the Central Co-operative Wholesale Society's resident training school also opened its thirteenth session at Superior, Wisconsin. Antioch College, Ohio, and the Ohio Farm Bureau are collaborating to give two courses in cooperation this year, an introductory course and an advanced course in consumer economics. (Northwestern Miller, December 15.)

Brazilian Flour The addition of 30 percent of domestic flour to all wheat flour manufactured in or imported to Brazil will be required under a decree by President Vargas, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. (New York Times.)

December 22, 1937

Congress, Both Houses received a message from the President
Dec. 20 transmitting the Third Annual Report of the Central
Statistical Board (pp. 2477-2551). The Senate ratified
a treaty (Executive T) regarding the regulation of production and mar-
keting of sugar (pp. 2511-2527). The Senate Committee on Agriculture
and Forestry reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 5812) to
amend section 243 of the Penal Code of the United States, as amended
by the act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 378) relating to the marking of
packages containing wild animals and birds and parts thereto (S.Rept.
1299). The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported out with
amendment the bill (H.R. 8730) to amend the National Housing Act (S.Rept.)
1300). Mr. Hayden submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute
for the House bill (H.R. 7365) to provide for the regional conservation
and development of the national resources (pp. 2480-2481). The time
during which the House was in session was consumed by speeches none of
which were of particular interest to this Department (pp. 2529-2555).
Items of particular interest in the appendix: extension of remarks by
Mr. Pierce incorporating a speech of Joel David Wolfsohn relative to
the regional conservation authority proposals (pp. 2564-2566); exten-
sion of remarks by Mr. Lewis incorporating a letter signed by 14 Rep-
resentatives asserting "that any legislation which would tend to inter-
fere with the supremacy of our State laws in respect to the control,
appropriation, use of distribution of waters within the borders of our
respective States would***constitute a major disaster to the economic
and social structure of the irrigated land States.

World Road According to figures compiled by the Automotive-
Report Aeronautics Trade Division of the Department of Commerce
there were, as of January 1, 1936, some 9,600,000 miles
of highways in the world, and of this total, the United States account-
ed for approximately 3,065,000. This represented about one mile of
road for every square mile of territory in this country, in comparison
with one mile of road for every 5.1 square miles of territory in the
world as a whole. While by far the greater part of this mileage is un-
improved and comprised largely of country roads, more than 500,000
miles are included within the system of state highways and of this the
greater part is surfaced. (The Index, December.)

Seeding A.S.W., in Country Home (December) says: "Score
by Plane a first for Coos and Curry Counties in southwestern
Oregon, a region ravaged by forest fires in recent years.
Anxious to restore vegetation to burned-over areas, lumbermen and far-
mers got the two counties together in the purchase of an airplane.
Last fall around 100,000 acres of burned-over land were seeded with a
mixture of bent, fescue, English rye grass and clover at a saving of
\$50,000 under cost of hand seeding. The plane scatters 1,100 pounds
of seed in five minutes; thus many acres can be seeded before fall rains
come."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 59

Section 1

December 23, 1937

WALLACE ON
WAGES BILL

Secretary Wallace moved yesterday to reunite the farm-labor group in Congress, which was divided during the closing days of the session by the contest which resulted in the defeat of the wages and hours bill. He also indicated that the Administration had no idea of giving up its program for wages and hours legislation, and voiced his regrets at the last-minute failure of Representatives from rural areas to support the measure when it was on the floor of the House. (New York Times.)

COTTON
REPORTS

The world's consumption of cotton in the twelve months ended on July 31, last, was the largest on record at 30,991,000 bales, according to the tenth year-book just issued by the New York Cotton Exchange. The world's production reached the extraordinary total of 30,700,000 bales, of which 12,375,000 bales, or about 40 percent, were grown in the United States. The Cotton Exchange Yearbook was prepared under the direction of Alston H. Garside, economist of the Exchange. (Press.) The cotton grade and staple report issued yesterday by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that the upland cotton ginned up to December 1 was lower in grade and shorter in staple, on the average, than cotton ginned from last year's crop to the same date. Ginnings to December 1, according to the Bureau of the Census, amounted to 16,177,300 bales, including 8,000 bales of Sea Island cotton. (New York Times.)

NICARAGUAN
CIGARETTE DUTY

A Managua cable to the New York Times says President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua announced yesterday that import duty on American cigarettes would be reduced because local manufacturers had raised prices unreasonably. Several years ago the government, to protect local tobacco growers and manufacturers, increased the duties on foreign tobaccos 100 percent, making their importations prohibitive. The government now believes that the manufacturers are taking advantage of the public and that foreign competition will reduce prices.

DELMARVA
HOLLY HARVEST

Holly harvesters of the Delmarva peninsula counted an estimated \$400,000 return yesterday from Christmas wreaths they supplied to brighten the nation's windows, says a Salisbury, Maryland, report by the Associated Press.

December 23, 1937

Forecasting of Floods Engineering News-Record (December 16) which contains an article on "Modernizing Headwater Forecasting" by Merrill M. Bernard, of the Weather Bureau, says editorially: "Flood forecasting as established in Pennsylvania (described in the article) since the great floods of 1936 sets a new standard of essential public service that ought to find early adoption in other states. The Pennsylvania program constitutes an important and much needed advance. It has twofold value, for in addition to giving warning of dangerous floods and thus reducing life and property losses it will also extend the now sadly inadequate data on amount and distribution of rainfall. The gain that may be expected from this latter service is patent to everyone who must make water calculations from the present thinly scattered records, and who finds that often he has to guess a bit wildly in filling out the gaps. Under present conditions waste of money in the planning of river work can hardly be avoided; the fuller data furnished by an adequate network of recording gages will make it possible to design more precisely and build more cheaply and safely. With the efficient self-reporting recorders now being put into use the possibilities of rainfall and streamflow observation are so greatly enlarged as to give prospect of a wholly new scope of water data, to the advantage of public safety and economy."

Australian Flour Bleaching According to the Australian Baker, of Sydney, Australia, use of flour improvers and bleaching recently have been made legal in New South Wales. After long agitation, the Department of Health has finally fallen into line with overseas countries by acknowledging that certain improvers and bleaching processes are harmless. The New Zealand Government refuses to permit the use of either improvers or bleaching. (Northwestern Miller, December 15.)

Studies on Fruit Ripening The New York Times (December 19) contains a short article on a book on the ripening of fruit by Hans Molisch, of Germany. It says: "Molisch put germinating seeds of peas in sand beneath a glass bell in the dark. This arrangement served to control another seedling which was placed under a glass bell with three small ripe apples. After five to ten days the control peas had outstripped the peas which had been grown in proximity to the apples by a factor of 21, indicating that fruit which ripens early has a maturing effect on nearby fruit that ripens late. On the other hand when the apples were kept under glass with the peas only a short time the growth of the peas was accelerated. Molisch thinks that this confirms the familiar observation that poisons which kill in large doses may be of benefit to small ones. He attributes the effect of the apple to a gas (acetylene). Pears and peaches have a marked effect on the growth of leguminous plants. So have mandarins, oranges, lemons, bananas, cherries and apricots, though to a lesser degree. Molisch found that garden vegetables too were retarded.

Pop Corn Hybrid "One of the most outstanding Japanese hulless pop corn hybrids is Minhybrid No. 250, which was developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station," says Seed World (December 17). "This hybrid was first tested in 1931 and has given a very good account of itself, though up to this season, seed for planting in quantities of more than 10 pounds per planter has not been available. This year seed dealers are offering the new hybrid to the trade...A report on pop corn varieties grown at Schaller, Iowa, for Iowa State College showed that in five plots which were planted to White Spanish, Jap Hulless, Clay County grown, Jap Hulless Delaware County grown, Jap Hulless, Iowa State College hybrid and Jap Hulless, Minnesota grown hybrid seed No. 250, the Minnesota hybrid showed highest popping volume and the two hybrids were above all others with respect to yield, popping volume, freedom from smut, uniformity and early maturity..."

Sociological Articles Articles in Social Forces (December) which are of interest to the Department are: Gullies and What They Mean, by Arthus Raper, Commission in Interracial Cooperation; A Study of Land Tenure in the South, by Harry Wise, Resettlement Administration, Jackson, Mississippi; Urban Adjustment of Migrants from the Southern Appalachian Plateaus, by Grace G. Leybourne, Commonwealth Fund Fellow; The Present Status and Trend of the Negro Family, by Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; The Removal of Families from Tennessee Valley Authority Reservoir Areas, by M. Harry Satterfield.

Public Opinion "How Does the Voter Make Up His Mind?" by E. Pendleton Herring, in the Public Opinion Quarterly (January) is a study and analysis of group opinion in relation to public questions. The medium for the study was a questionnaire dealing with civil services. Varied groups were found almost unanimous in opposition to partisan appointments. One of the concluding paragraphs says: "There are more than two sides to the issue of improving government personnel. The questionnaire first tested opinion with reference to partisan appointments for particular jobs and then with reference to specific proposals for change. A very high percentage oppose political appointments, but a very low proportion agree on a program for reform. Thus it is clear that the mere presence of opinion condemning evils does not insure the support of proposals for positive change. This latter is a separate and distinct problem with many different facets."

Kansas Weed Law "The Kansas noxious weed law is getting a glad hand," says the Farm Journal (December). "This law gives the governing body of any incorporated city, county or any group of counties or cities in Kansas the right to employ a weed supervisor whose duties are to organize local associations, and assist in controlling noxious weeds. The county commissioners are allowed to make a special tax levy, not to exceed one mill, to assist with eradication..."

December 23, 1937

Congress, By a vote of 66 to 4 the Senate passed the bill
Dec. 21 (H.R. 8730) to amend the National Housing Act (pp. 2595-
2629). Messrs. Wagner, Barkley, Bulkley, Hitchcock,
Townsend and Steiwer were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.
Mr. O'Mahoney discussed the proposed trade agreement with Great Britain
with respect to wool (pp. 2630-2632). The Senate confirmed the nomination
of Claude M. Evans, of Texas, to be regional director of the Farm
Security Administration (pp. 2632-2633). Messrs. Steagall, Goldsborough,
Reilly, Wolcott and Fish were appointed House conferees on the
bill (H.R. 8730) to amend the National Housing Act (p. 2654). Both
Houses adjourned sine die (pp. 2634 and 2660). Under the Constitution
the Third Session of the Seventy-fifth Congress will convene Monday,
January 3. Items of particular interest in the appendix: radio ad-
dress by Mr. O'Connell relating to the pending farm legislation as ap-
plied to wheat (pp. 2673-2674); extension of remarks by Mr. Randolph
pointing out the prominent place taken by West Virginia in the First
National Rural Arts Exhibition (pp. 2676-2677); extension of remarks
by Mr. Stefan regarding future weather forecasts (pp. 2681-2683); ex-
tension of remarks by Mr. Edward T. Taylor incorporating an analysis
of the Mansfield Bill (H.R. 7365) providing for regional conservation
and development of the national resources (pp. 2687-2693).

Public Roads Large-scale maps showing all details of the existing
Highway Maps transportation in 13 states have been prepared by the
Bureau of Public Roads in cooperation with the Geological
Survey. The maps are on a scale of four miles to the inch and are
believed to be the most complete of the kind yet made. The maps show
in color the location and character of practically all transportation
arteries such as the federal-aid and state highway systems, important
secondary highway connections, air lanes and landing fields, railroads,
and navigable channels and canals, thus indicating on one map all the
transportation facilities in the state. The maps are produced on
sheets of uniform 26 by 36 inch size. The type or character of pav-
ement on each federal-aid or state highway as of the date of the maps
is shown by appropriate symbol. The maps also show the location of
all federal and state areas and the roads leading to them. The maps
are obtainable by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Wash-
ington, D.C., at 20 cents a sheet. (Roads and Streets, December.)

"Big Game Parade" A new lecture entitled "The Big Game Parade", il-
lustrated with five dramatic reels, will be presented
throughout the country this winter by William L. Finley,
field naturalist of the American Nature Association. A thousand thrills
are recorded in these pictures made while shooting with the shutter
the largest and wildest animals of America. Mr. Finley's motion pic-
tures are attractive, informative and entertaining. He has been asso-
ciated with Arthur N. Pack, president of the American Nature Associa-
(Nature Magazine, December.)

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Vol. LXVII, No. 60

Section 1

December 27, 1937

A.A.A.S.
MEETING

"The American Association for the Advancement of Science, which opens at Indianapolis today, will consider far-reaching initial steps aiming to unite the scientists of the world's democratic countries into an articulate body of organized knowledge," reports William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "The avowed purpose of this group would be to serve as a 'world lens' that would focus the scattered light of man's collective wisdom into a mighty 'intellectual beam' illuminating the troubled paths men and nations now travel. The steps to be considered this week by the American Association are an outgrowth of a movement initiated simultaneously in the Summer of 1936 at the Harvard Tercentenary Conference and at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for the creation of a 'supreme court of knowledge.' . . ."

WHEAT FUTURES

AT 7-YEAR TOP The biggest business in wheat futures contracts in seven years was transacted on the Chicago Board of Trade this year. The grain exchange's figures also disclosed that the volume of trading in all grains was the largest since 1933. Experts estimated the total trade for the year would top 14,700,000,000 bushels compared with 10,442,719,000 in 1936 and 10,006,296,000 in 1932, the all-time low. Total wheat trade for the year was expected to exceed 10,900,000,000 bushels, compared with 7,342,880,000 in 1936. The all-time low was 6,925,200,000 bushels in 1931, while the high was in 1925 when the total was 18,048,505,000. (Associated Press.)

FARM PRODUCTS
EXPORTS UP

Farm products, almost totally absent from the American export picture for a number of years, returned to it in modest proportions near the close of 1937. This was reported by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in a statement yesterday that all American exports for the first nine months of the year totaled \$2,379,145,000, a 37 per cent increase over the same period last year. Cotton and grains, combined with larger shipments of iron and steel, copper, machinery, automobiles and petroleum, accounted for 82 per cent of the \$633,000,000 increase in exports during the first three quarters. (Associated Press.)

December 27, 1937

Brome Grass
in Midwest

Earl N. Bressman, in an article on brome from Successful Farming, reprinted in the Farmers Digest (January) says in part: "Even though brome grass was first brought over here from Europe some 50 years ago, it is comparatively new to most farmers of the Midwest. For some time it has been an important, long-lived perennial, growing three to four feet in height and used for tame hay and permanent pasture in the northern part of the Great Plains, but it has not received much recognition or attention in the chief Corn Belt States until the last few years...Brome grass is very palatable. In fact, experiments carried on by the Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, indicated that brome grass was the most palatable grass in their trials. It was found that brome grass makes good pasturage in both spring and fall, and, in addition, during the summer months when bluegrass languishes, many of the leaves of brome grass are green and palatable even under dry conditions...Brome grass forms a fairly uniform sod and is in no sense a bunch grass. Because it is a sod former, it is a little more difficult to get rid of than bunch grasses, but in no respect is it a potential noxious weed. Growers, however, should watch their seed supply and be certain that it is free of quack-grass seed."

New Test for

Pasteurization

At the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association in New York City, a vest pocket test set for checking the degree of pasteurization, or lack of it, of milk and cream was shown for the first time. This test is so simple it is claimed a layman can complete it in ten minutes. The procedure used is an application of the phosphomonoesterase test (Scharer method). The operator places in a tube one tablet of disodium phenyl phosphate and one tablet of dibromoquinone chloroimide; next is added 5 cc. of milk to be tested. The tube containing this mixture is then placed in the operator's vest pocket, exposing it to the heat of his body for ten minutes. The operator then compares the color of the solution in the tube with a color chart and determines at a glance the degree of pasteurization or the lack of it. (Southern Dairy Products Journal, December.)

Egg Laying

Record Broken

"Averaging 308 eggs apiece, a total of 3,082 eggs in 51 weeks, 10 hens in one pen recently completed a new world's record in egg laying for all breeds," says Successful Farming (December). "Their production was made under the rules of the New York official egg laying test at Horseheads, operated and conducted with the supervision of the poultry department of the New York College of Agriculture. On a point score used in the test, the hens earned 3,297.8 points, or an average of 289. To gain 1 point, eggs must weigh 2 ounces apiece, or 24 ounces a dozen. The winning pen was held over for a 365-day mark which was 3,139 eggs...Four pullets in this ten-hen pen are full sisters. These pullets have 81 ancestors over 300 eggs in their pedigrees..."

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Consumers' Bureau

Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan has created a consumers' bureau, reports Russell Barnes in a copyright report from Detroit by Nana, Inc. "Said to be the first established by any state, it will furnish consumers with proper specifications for any article of merchandise they may want to buy. It also will work to standardize consumers' goods, increase the factual content of labels and advertising and protect buyers against inferior merchandise and profiteering. The bureau has been set up as a division of the State Department of Agriculture. In Michigan this department possesses broad police powers, laboratories and analytical chemists. So far as questionable food products are concerned, it can bar them from Michigan markets. 'The consumers' bureau will not advise for or against the purchase of any particular brand of merchandise,' said Mrs. S. A. Fraser, director of the bureau. 'What we will attempt to do is to give consumers proper specifications for the articles they want to purchase. For the most part we will depend upon specifications furnished by the U.S. Bureau of Standards...' Mrs. Fraser said she had been assisted in organizing the bureau by Donald Montgomery, consumers' counsel of the AAA, and John Carson, consumers' counsel for the coal industry..."

Frozen Foods Association

Charles F. A. Mann, writing on "Frozen Foods in the Northwest" in The Canner (December 18) reports the formation, about a year ago, of the Northwest Frozen Foods Association, which held its first large convention this month. "...With separate research established in the Northwest Frozen Foods Laboratory in Seattle in the capable hands of H. C. Diehl, America's No. 1 frozen food research man (of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils), it remained for packers to consolidate their efforts, to begin packing and to start merchandising through established food broker channels... Train-loads of freshly harvested garden vegetables have been frozen and shipped into the Chicago and New York markets. The Great Northern Railway sent as high as 25 cars of frozen foods a day out of the Snohomish Valley, during the 1937 season... Packers reported as much profit on frozen as on their canned pack. So far, canned items supply the price market and frozen foods supply the quality market. The brokers enjoy handling the frozen stuff as much as they do canned foods. Transportation and storage companies are of the same mind. The chief point of worry is the poorly equipped retailers and the uninformed housewife, who still do not know how to handle frozen foods properly..."

Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

"A new watermelon, known as Klondike R-7, developed by Dr. D. R. Porter, of the California Station, showed great promise in the Imperial Valley in California this year," says J. H. Currie in Country Gentleman (December). "This new variety is sweeter and less subject to sunburn than the ordinary strain of Klondike. But more important--it is resistant to watermelon wilt. The new melon is the result of crossing Iowa Bell, a wilt-resistant variety, with the California Klondike..."

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Consumers' Forum The Atlantic (January) in its department "Consumers' Forum," contains "What Do You Know About Water-proofs?" by Margaret Dana.

Farm Machinery A reminder of the broad changes that engineering improvements developments in farming have made in the way of life of the American people prefaces the annual report of S. H. McCrory, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, to Secretary Wallace. "A century has passed since the invention of the steel plow and the grain harvester," he says. "Today there are more than 1,250,000 farm tractors in use, electric power is available on 1,000,000 farms, 85,000,000 acres of the best agricultural land are in organized drainage districts, 19,000,000 acres are under irrigation in the West and supplemental irrigation is now practiced on nearly 1,000,000 acres in the humid part of the country east of the 100th meridian." There is now a strong tendency for engineering improvements to favor the family size farm, says Mr. McCrory. He cites the fact that there has been no very noticeable tendency, except in the ^{exclusive} wheat regions, for farms to become larger. (Washington Star, December 21.)

Indian Cotton Indian cotton is rated the highest priced market Situation in the world, and American cotton farmers due to government aid are in a strong position to compete keenly with growers there for world markets, according to the tenth annual edition of the Indian Cotton Review, issued by Chunilal Mehta & Company of Bombay. Not only that, but cotton growing in India may deteriorate over the next few years if such conditions continue, the review suggests. The review contains the usual useful tables on the Indian cotton crop and in addition contains several pages analyzing prospects ahead for the industry there. (New York Journal of Commerce, Dec. 22.)

Amino Acids "Of the twenty-two amino acids commonly obtained in Nutrition by the hydrolysis of proteins, ten are now known to be essential for growth and twelve are considered nonessential," says the Journal of the American Medical Association (December 18). "Such is the brief announcement that provides the concluding chapter to a series of brilliant researches conducted at the University of Illinois for more than the last decade but having their origin earlier in the contributions of Osborne and Mendel... Work on the nutritional significance of the amino acids has come to fruition so rapidly that it is difficult to grasp all the possibilities that the future portends. It has been suggested that a method might be developed for the study of the origin of each of the dispensable amino acids and of the chemical conversions involved in their formation... The chemical changes that take place in the body are exceedingly important in health and disease, and work of the kind reported by the Illinois investigators will eventually lead to a firmer understanding of some of the numerous transformations undergone by the important nitrogenous components of the body."